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THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

TRADING INTERESTS FOR SPEAKER.

RESULT OF THE CONTEST DOUBTFUL AS EVER — RANDALL AND KERR BOTH CONFIDENT OF A MAJORITY — SENATORS APPREHENSIVE FOR THE DECORUM OF THE CAUCUS — RANDALL, TOM SCOTT, AND THE TEXAS PACIFIC COMBINED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The canvass for Speaker seems to have taken a turn to-day in favor of Mr. Kerr. It is certain that the Kerr men are much more cheerful and confident than they were yesterday. The New-Jersey delegation are reported to-night to have agreed, in a meeting, to support the nomination of Mr. Kerr unanimously. This gives him five additional votes, as the delegation has hitherto been claimed by Randall. The Virginia delegation has been divided, and now has four votes pledged for Kerr. Ohio is reported by the Kerr men to be greatly divided, and they say Randall cannot get a vote from that State. This statement is improbable, as the whole delegation has been promised to Randall. Kerr has also gained two votes from Massachusetts, it is claimed. On the other hand, Randall's friends report that they have broken the Georgia delegation, which was solid for Kerr, and they expect some changes in the Missouri delegation in their favor. These pledges are of little account, perhaps, as it is certain that the same names are on the lists of both the leading candidates, and perhaps are promised to all. Besides, the vacillations noted show that minds are not fixed firmly, and many changes may still occur with those who changed to-day. The denials of trading in the interest of the candidates are gradually refuted by facts. For instance, a certain member of the last House was very anxious to have a Chairmanship of a committee. He made an arrangement to vote for Randall, and was promised a Chairmanship in return. He came yesterday, and was disgusted to learn, as he did accidentally, that another member had been pledged to Mr. Randall on the promise of the same Chairmanship. Another member who had made a trade explains it to a friend cautiously in this way: "I am going to vote for Mr. Kerr in the expectation of getting a chairmanship." That there is as much controversy about chairmanships as about the Speakership itself, and that they are the basis of numerous trades, is well known to those who are familiar with the inner working of the canvass. There is an effort to postpone the nominating caucus till Monday. This is partly in favor of Kerr and partly in the hope of securing more peaceful and harmonious action. Three of the Mississippi members have telegraphed to ask a postponement because they have been delayed on the road. They were Randall men, but are now for Kerr. Some of the Senators are said to be interfering in the interest of respectable behavior, among them Senator Thurman, and they desire a postponement. It is hardly probable that the caucus can be put off, but it is possible it will adjourn to-morrow without making a nomination. This would delay the organization of the House till Tuesday.

The strongest influence operating for Randall is the Texas Pacific Railroad Company. Without the aid of that interest Mr. Randall would have no prospect worth considering, his opponents claim, and with good reason no doubt. This subsidy is the chief scheme of the lobbyists this Winter, and they all desire a favorable Speaker. If Kerr should be elected it would be a heavy blow to Tom Scott's hopes, and the contest for Speaker is almost decisive of the fate of his subsidy bill. The Democrats are by no means united in support of the bill, and it is probable that between the factions on this subject the Republican members in the House may hold the deciding votes.

The indications from the arrivals up to to-night are that not more than 165 and possibly not more than 160 votes will be polled in caucus. It is generally conceded that Cox will poll at least thirty-five votes, which would leave 130 to divide between Kerr and Randall, supposing 165 to be the number of the caucus. Kerr claims eighty-five votes sure, and Randall claims about the same number. It is plain that one or both of these gentlemen are over sanguine. If one has eighty-five the other can have only forty-seven, giving Cox the strength generally conceded him. It is probable that both Kerr and Randall have each more than forty-seven votes, and reasonably certain that neither can poll eighty-five on the first ballot. Both candidates express confidence of succeeding on the first ballot. Less sanguine friends of Kerr express the belief that it may require three ballots to nominate him. Mr. Cox is said to feel confident the choice will finally fall upon him.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE—STATUS OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEONS—MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—A general order issued from the War Department directs Major Henry Goodfellow, Judge Advocate, to report to the Secretary of War for duty, to relieve Brig. Gen. William McK. Dunn, who has been appointed Judge Advocate General of the Army. Major Goodfellow for several years past has been on duty in the Judge Advocate General's office. The above order does not appoint him Assistant Judge Advocate General in place of Gen. Dunn. The act of June 23, 1874, provides that the Bureau of Military Justice shall hereafter consist of one Judge Advocate General, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a Brigadier General, and in the corps of Judge Advocates no appointments can be made as vacancies occur until the number shall be reduced to four, which thereafter will be the permanent number of the officers of that corps. The corps now consists of seven Majors, besides the Judge Advocate General.

The following decision as to the status of acting Assistant Surgeons in the Army is announced: Acting Assistant Surgeons are entitled to the same protection in their positions, also to the same respectful, subordinate conduct, and to the same military courtesy from enlisted men, as would be the case if they were commissioned officers. They are placed in the position of commissioned officers so far as relates to their duties as Surgeons by the United States Government.

Information received at the Navy Department this morning, from Rear Admiral John J. Almy, reports his arrival at La Paz, Mexico, on the 26th of October, thirty-four days from Honolulu, in the flag-ship Pensacola. He reports affairs all quiet at La Paz and vicinity. The present Government, under Col. Velasco, is working quietly and efficiently. Rear Admiral Almy expected to sail about the 15th of November for Mazatlan. The health of the officers and crew of the Pensacola was good.

Paymaster George R. Hendee is ordered to duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing at the Navy Department, in place of Paymaster L. A. Bradley, detached from duty in that bureau and placed on waiting orders.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Dec. 3.—The United States steamers Dispatch and Tallapoosa, with several members for Norfolk, arrived here last evening. The steam-ship Powhatan is coming out below the Brown at 9 A. M.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Dec. 3.—The United States sloops-of-war Alliance and Alert and the monitor Passaic anchored off here last evening and proceeded this morning.

THE SECRET SERVICE.

REPORT OF CHIEF WASHBURN—THE WORK OF THE DIVISION FOR THE PAST YEAR.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The annual report of Elmer Washburn, Chief of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department, was submitted to Solicitor Wilson to-day. It shows that the whole number of arrests made since Mr. Washburn took charge of the office, Oct. 1, 1874, was 214, the crimes charged being counterfeiting passing counterfeit money, violation of Internal Revenue and Postal laws, smuggling, &c. Of those arrested eighty-three were sent to Penitentiary, six were fined, eighteen are awaiting action of the Grand Jury, seven were acquitted, and others have been turned over to State authorities, released on bail, or had a nolle prosequi entered in their cases. Over thirty counterfeit plates were captured by the officers. The total amount of fines imposed was $20,886. The work accomplished by employes of the bureau in Illinois and Wisconsin during March, April, May, and June, credit being taken for only such seizures as were made solely upon information furnished by the agents of the division, resulted in the seizure of five rectifying houses and eight distilleries, and 296 barrels of spirits in addition to those seized in the rectifying houses and distilleries. The appraised value of this property was $179,708 48, and the assessment for unpaid taxes, as far as reported, were $59,940, making a total of $236,648 48, the indictments based directly upon these seizures numbering thirty-eight. Mr. Washburn says not a single compromise was made with a criminal. When a man was arrested, and the evidence against him was conclusive, he was prosecuted to conviction and punished.

FAILURES IN NEW-ENGLAND.

THE AFFAIRS OF WARREN, ELLIS & SON, OF BOSTON—CREDITORS' PROCEEDINGS—FAILURES REPORTED DURING THE WEEK.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—The Boston *Commercial Bulletin's* reports of failures and suspensions give the following particulars: At the meeting of the creditors of the firm of Warren, Ellis & Son, provision dealers, of Boston, a statement was made showing liabilities to the amount of $216,000. With the exception of about ten thousand dollars owed to New-York houses, the liabilities are all in favor of Boston parties, though the New-York creditors in number exceed those in this city. No New-York creditors were present at the meeting.

The liabilities of Thomas Flaherty, piano manufacturer, of Boston, failed, are reported at $30,000 in favor of New-York parties.

Robert W. Dresser & Co., dealers in and importers of woolen goods, of Franklin street, Boston, are reported as having failed. No statement of their assets or liabilities has yet been made.

Lewis Rice & Son, of the American House have been adjudged bankrupts. The first meeting of their creditors will be held on the 16th inst.

M. L. Mason, proprietor of the Sunset Pavilion at North Conway, N. H., is reported to have failed with $16,000 liabilities.

At a meeting of the creditors of Charles Durham, of Chelsea, Mass., claims to the amount of $70,000 were submitted and approved. Messrs. J. Monks and Andrew E. Johnnot were chosen assignees.

In the case of Charles H. Glynn claims to the amount of $170,000 were approved, and Henry P. Kidder was chosen assignee. Mr. Glynn's liabilities are mostly in favor of New-York parties.

S. J. Colby, dealer in fancy goods, of Chelsea, Mass., is reported to have failed.

Pettingill & Brother, fish-dealers, of Salem, Mass., are reported to have failed. Their total liabilities are some $50,000, and assets some $41,000, but outside of the secured claims the liabilities are $32,000, and assets $21,000.

LOUISIANA CONGRESSMEN ELECT.

GOV. KELLOGG ADDRESSES CONGRESS ON THE SUBJECT OF THEIR CREDENTIALS—THE M'ENERY PARTY AS HE SEES IT.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 3.—Gov. Kellogg has transmitted to Congress an elaborate brief in anticipation of a possible attempt to seat on McEnery certificates the Democratic members-elect from Louisiana, all of whom applied for and received credentials from Gov. Kellogg. The leading points are summarized as follows:

In conclusion it is submitted that Mr. McEnery and his friends are estopped in all honor from further questioning the title of Gov. Kellogg as Governor of Louisiana:

First—Because McEnery agreed to submit his claims to the Congressional Committee, and a majority of this committee have expressed their opinion that Gov. Kellogg was elected in 1872.

Second—Because his own partisans, the present Legislature, including a majority of the lower house, which Legislature is accepted on all sides as the undisputed one of the State, have almost unanimously passed a joint resolution recognizing Kellogg as Governor of the State.

Thirdly—Because Mr. McEnery has always professed to desire some settlement of the heretofore pending controversy which would bring peace and quiet to the State; and it cannot be denied that these results have followed from the adoption of the adjustment.

And, lastly, because Mr. McEnery and his friends, as zealous and consistent upholders of the doctrine of State rights, will surely not ask the Congress of the United States to interfere, and by its action to annul the solemn act of the recognized and unquestioned Legislature of a sovereign State in a matter pertaining exclusively to its own domestic affairs.

The brief is accompanied by the protocol of agreement and adjustment, extracts from the testimony taken by the Hoar Committee with reference to the election of 1870, and tabular statements of the census, registration, &c., from 1870 down to the last election in 1874; also, the affidavits of the Warmoth election officers and members of the fusion returning boards.

MAINE DISASTERS.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Dec. 3.—The schooner Fred Warren, of Bucksport, Lowell, from Weymouth, for Bangor, light, left Weymouth last Friday, and in the late gale lost her anchors, chains, and sails. She was abandoned on the 2d inst., twenty miles from Sancoty Head, and the crew were taken off by the schooner Hesperus, from Halifax, of and for Gloucester, and brought into Edgartown. The Hesperus had lost four men previous to rescuing the crew of the Fred Warren.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—The schooner Nonpareil, of about forty tons burden, commanded by Capt. Emmons, left here for Sedgwick at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and at about 5 o'clock she struck on the rocks at Saddle Island and became a total wreck. There was a fresh gale and dense vapor at the time of the accident, and the Captain and crew of two men escaped with difficulty to the shore.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Dec. 3.—The schooner Louis, from Boston, for Georgetown, Prince Edward Island, is ashore at Publico Beach. The Government steamer Newfield, on her way to the Magdalen Islands, arrived at Port Hawksbury to-day, where it was blowing a gale. Three men, saved from the wrecked Magdalen Islands vessels, are there badly frozen. Of the twelve vessels out in the gale of the 17th ult., only one has yet reached the islands.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 3.—Two schooners, names unknown, struck on Swan Island and sunk during the gale on the 30th ult.

A JUROR FINED AND IMPRISONED.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—A juror named J. A. Ferguson, in the United States Court, in the case of Royal Hill versus the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, involving over one hundred thousand dollars, having summoned Mr. J. W. J. Walton, the principal witness for the plaintiff, and having made inquiries of Walton as to the amount involved in the suit, &c., Judge Blodgett, after censuring in strong terms this conduct, sentenced the juror to pay a fine of $100 and to be imprisoned in the County Jail for two months. Ferguson admitted the fact, but denied any base motive. The remaining eleven jurors were discharged, and the case went on before the court.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

AUSTRIA, RUSSIA, AND GERMANY DISCUSSING THE REFORMS AND GUARANTEES TO BE REQUIRED OF TURKEY.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* this afternoon publishes a telegram from Berlin, which contains the following details in regard to the negotiations relative to the Turkish insurrection: Count Andrassy, the Austrian Prime Minister, has submitted to St. Petersburg the proposal he was instructed to draft. In it he enumerates the reforms Turkey should pledge herself to concede to the insurgents and the guarantees the great powers should demand for their fulfillment. Prince Bismarck and Prince Gortschakoff have discussed the leading points of this document, and expressed their approval thereof. As soon as the three Imperial Governments have definitively accepted the proposal the other powers of Europe will be invited to participate.

THE MALAYAN OUTBREAK.

PROSPECTS OF A SEVERE CONTEST—THE NATIVES DETERMINED TO RESIST — PREPARATIONS FOR THE BRITISH ATTACK.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Advices have been received here from Penang to the 29th of November. A servant who was captured by the Malayans at the time of the murder of Mr. Buck, the English Resident, has succeeded in making his escape and returning to the British head-quarters. He reports that the Maharajah Lela is constructing strong stockades for defense, and the latter declares that the Malayans will resist the English to the uttermost. Sir William Jervois, the newly appointed Governor of the Straits settlements, is at Penang. The preparations for attacking the Malayans are progressing rapidly.

THE CENTENNIAL.

CHANGE IN THE ENGLISH COMMISSIONERSHIP—AN APPROPRIATION BY THE CITY OF PARIS.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Col. Owen has resigned his position as the Centennial Commissioner. Col. Herbert Sandford and Prof. Archer, Director of the Edinburgh Museum, have been appointed joint Commissioners.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—The municipality of Paris has contributed $6,000 toward the subscription to send a deputation of French workmen to the Philadelphia Exhibition next year.

LONDON, Dec. 4—5:30 A. M.—A special dispatch from Paris to the *Daily News* says the contribution by the municipality of Paris of $6,000 toward sending a deputation of workmen to the Philadelphia Exhibition is $4,000 less than the sum originally voted.

GERMANY.

DEBATE ON AMENDMENTS TO THE PENAL CODE—BISMARCK THREATENS RESIGNATION.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—In the Reichstag to-day the bill amending the Penal Code was under consideration.

Herr Lasker opposed the political clauses aimed at offenses similar to those of Count Von Arnim.

Prince Bismarck declared that the matter would not permit any delay. If stricter disciplinary rules were not passed he could not take the responsibility of continuing in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The House decided to discuss the political clauses at a full sitting on the second and third reading of the bill. The other clauses were referred to a committee.

EGYPT AND ABYSSINIA.

EARL DERBY ON EGYPTIAN ANNEXATION OF ABYSSINIA.

LONDON, Dec. 4—4 A. M.—A deputation waited on the Earl of Derby yesterday evening, and urged the intervention of the Government to prevent Egypt from annexing Abyssinia. Lord Derby said in reply that he thought there was no reason to believe that Egypt contemplated annexation, which would be most unwise for financial reasons. He believed the violation of Zanzibar's rights by the Egyptians was probably the result of a mistake.

LONDON, Dec. 4—6 A. M.—A Vienna telegram to the *Morning Standard* mentions a rumor that the Princes of Abyssinia, through American missionaries, have asked the assistance of the United States against the Mohammedan invaders.

FRANCE.

THE ASSEMBLY TO DISSOLVE IN DECEMBER AND THE NEW CHAMBERS TO MEET MARCH 7.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—The committee appointed to consider the proposals of the Right and Left Centres as to the time of the elections and meeting of the new Chambers have agreed to report in favor of the dissolution of the present Assembly in December—the exact day to be hereafter fixed. They have also decided to recommend that the general elections be held on Feb. 10, and the new Chambers convoked March 7.

GREAT BRITAIN.

INTENSE COLD—WESLEY RICHARDS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN FROZEN TO DEATH.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The weather in England has been intensely cold. Wesley Richards, the gun-maker, of this city, is reported to have been frozen to death while on a shooting excursion.

LONDON, Dec. 4—6 A. M.—The *Daily News* gives prominence to the following announcement:

"The Ministers taking into account the inconvenience of a Winter session, will not call Parliament together earlier than usual."

SPAIN.

CONTROL OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT IN JOVELLAR'S ABSENCE.

MADRID, Dec. 3.—Canovas del Castillo will assume the Ministry of War while Gen. Jovellar is in the north as chief of the King's staff.

THE HARTFORD, PROVIDENCE AND FISHKILL BONDS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 3.—At a consultation of the municipal authorities to-day concerning the payment of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad bonds, secured by mortgage, it appeared that two parties claimed the right to pay the bonds and redeem the mortgage, namely, the New-York and New-England Railroad Company and the old stockholders of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Company, who hold the proposed transfer of the road to the New-England Company to be invalid. No decision was reached. The feeling here is adverse to the surrender of the mortgage until the title is judicially settled.

A SCHOOL-GIRL MURDERED.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 3.—In Rutland, six miles from this city, Tuesday afternoon, Sarah Conklin, aged fourteen years, while returning from school through a piece of woods, was murdered. When the body was found it was supposed the girl had received a fall which caused her death. Yesterday an officer from this city visited the spot and found indications that the girl had been murdered, and strong evidence against a boy aged sixteen years, named Rutar, who lived near the scene of the murder. It is believed that he attempted to ravish the girl, and failing in that killed her with a smal hammer. He was tracked to and from the spot, and a hammer was found which fits the indenture in the girl's forehead. Rutar has been arrested.

THE SUNNYSIDE DISASTER.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY—TWO OF THE CREW BLAMED FOR UPSETTING THE LIFE-BOAT.

RONDOUT, Dec. 3.—Coroner Edward McMcKenzie concluded the inquest on the body of Mrs. Walker, one of the Sunnyside victims, last evening. Vice President Joseph Cornell, of the Citizens' Line, testified that the boat had been thoroughly overhauled on the dry dock two months ago, and was considered sound in every respect. Capt. Teson and all the officers employed by the company were experienced, capable, and reliable men.

Capt. Teson testified to the same facts, and reiterated the statement regarding the neglect shown by the steamers Weehawken and Walter Brett; said the Sunnyside rang her bell and blew the whistle, and persons on board called for assistance; the life-boat was capsized by three men—Duffy, McKirk, and Sanford—jumping into it when already filled with women; Mrs. Walker was one of the women in the life-boat; afterward picked her up alive, but she died soon after; did all that mortal man could do to save her.

Jacob Burhans, mate; Abram Purcell, engineer; Watson Dutcher pilot, and Theron More, watchman, on the Sunnyside, gave their version of the affair, sustaining the evidence of Capt. Teson.

Walter Dumont, who labored so heriocally to save the unfortunate persons, testified: I reside at West Park, Ulster County; about 2 o'clock was awakened by the ringing of bells and cries for assistance from the river; went to the river, took my boat and rowed out; went to the pilot-house and took six passengers ashore; the second trip rescued six or seven more; after landing these helped the Captain to construct a rope ferry; went with my boat to the steamer, and with the aid of the rope ferry we got all the rest ashore; did not see the life-boat capsize.

John F. Mackey, brother-in-law of Mrs. Walker, identified her body.

The jury rendered a verdict that Mrs. Charlotte A. Walker came to her death by the capsizing of a boat, and subsequent exposure, such capsizing being caused by the reckless acts of Sanford, McKirk and Duffy, contrary to the orders of the Captain and mate. The verdict exonerates the officers and crew of the Sunnyside from all blame.

The body of Mrs. Walker was sent home from here last evening. The owners of the Sunnyside have now nearly abandoned the hope of saving anything from her, and it is likely she will be a total loss. Vice President Cornell estimates her value at $125,000.

THE ICE IN THE HUDSON.

NAVIGATION CLOSED, AND MOST OF THE FERRIES SUSPENDED—TWO STEAMERS CUT INTO BY THE ICE.

RONDOUT, Dec. 3.—Navigation is closed from this point north. The ferry track is still kept open by the steamer Norwich, but the river is full of heavy ice. The Government light-house steamer Geranium, which has been overhauled here, accompanied by the Norwich, passed down last evening. The Norwich helped her through the ice and returned. There are still a number of boats on the Delaware and Hudson Canal, and a propeller is there helping them through. All expect to get to tide-water to-morrow. The Newark Lime and Cement Manufacturing Company's propeller Limerock reached here from New-York at 10:30, loaded with 1,150 barrels of cement, and about 1 o'clock returned to New-York. This is the last boat of the season.

COLD SPRING, Dec. 3.—All the ferries north of Rhinebeck have been discontinued in consequence of the firm ice. The steamer H. M. Wells was cut down by the ice, and has been beached at Barrytown. No person belonging to her was lost. The steamer Ontario was cut into by the ice, and is laid up at Barrytown. She had a tow of seventeen canal-boats, which have all gone forward to New-York safely.

WHISKY RING CONVICTIONS.

AVERY FOUND GUILTY AT ST. LOUIS—IAFT AND WIEMAN CONVICTED AT MILWAUKEE.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 3.—The arguments in the Avery case were heard to-day, and consumed the entire session of the court. The jury retired about 5:30 o'clock P. M., and after being out about four hours returned a verdict of guilty on one count of the indictment, the other three counts having been pronounced void by the court.

Judge Krum, counsel for Avery, gave notice that he should file a motion for a new trial, and he and Avery left the court-room, it being understood that no additional bond would be required for the present at least.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 3.—At a little before 11 o'clock to-day the jury in the Taft-Wieman case returned a verdict of guilty. The indictment charged them with conspiring to defraud the revenue.

THE CITY OF MEMPHIS BONDS OF 1868.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 3.—In the case of Bondholders versus the city of Memphis, the Supreme Court of Tennessee has decided that the issue of $1,000,000 of bonds by Mayor Leftwich, in 1868, was legal, but the excess of $135,000 was illegal, as he was only authorized to issue bonds to the amount of $1,000,000; also, that though the bonds had been sold at a greater discount than six per cent., the transaction was neither illegal nor usurious, and the city can neither plead usury nor scale the bonds; and, finally, that the city is compelled to levy taxes to pay interest on the bonds used prior to 1875, notwithstanding that the new charter limits the amount to be levied.

A MYSTERY CLEARED UP.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 3.—The body of the woman taken from Graceland Cemetery and sent in a barrel to the office of the United States Express Company here has been identified as that of Mrs. Emma P. Adams, the wife of a prominent hardware dealer of this city, who is at present in New-York City. The body was buried on the 29th of November, and exhumed under the direction of Dr. Wilder last Wednesday. Warrants are out for the arrest of Wilder, but the officers have not been able to find him up to the present time.

MRS. OATES WINS HER DIVORCE CASE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 3.—Chancellor Bruce this morning rendered his decision in the Titus divorce case. A decree of divorce was granted to Mrs. Alice O. Titus from Tracy W. Titus. The maiden name of the plaintiff, Alice O. Oates, is restored, as is the property which passed to Titus by their marriage. These points are all that were asked by the plaintiff. The defendant when last heard from was in Australia.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—The prayer-meetings of Moody and Sankey continue to be well attended. To-day Intemperance was made the special subject of prayer; the requests embraced many from persons for near relatives, and also included one "that liquors may not be sold on the Centennial grounds during the Exposition." To-morrow the meeting will be devoted to prayers for Sunday-schools, and will be conducted by Dr. Newton, Messrs. Moody and Sankey taking the day for much-needed rest.

NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 3.—The Democratic Convention of the Fourth District to-day nominated H. Y. Riddle for Congress to succeed J. M. Head, deceased. The nomination is about equivalent to election.

HARD TIMES FOR MINERS.

SCHUYLKILL MINES SUSPENDING.

THIRTY MINES OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING COMPANY TO CLOSE TO-DAY —OTHER SUSPENSIONS TO FOLLOW—THE YEAR'S COAL TRADE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Dec. 3.—A general suspension of coal mining in the Schuylkill region will take place to-morrow. Though not total at first, it will become practically so within a few days. Out of about 125 collieries in this region, probably less than one-fifth will be in operation ten days from now. Though anticipated as a necessary incident of the coal trade, occurring every year, the announcement came so suddenly to-day as to surprise even those in the business, as the Schuylkill Coal Exchange, which met last Wednesday in Philadelphia, adjourned with the understanding that the collieries would continue working until the 15th inst. To-day, however, the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company issued orders to close all its collieries to-morrow, with the exception of the following ten: Meriam, Best, Locust Run, Tunnel, Indian Ridge, Mahanoy City, Eagle Hill, Pine Forest, Mine Hill Gap, and the new Mammoth Vein shafts, none of which is now shipping coal. The company has been working forty collieries this season, so that this order will stop thirty. There are about as many more which send their coal to the company's yards, either on sale or commission, which are known to the trade as "pool" collieries, and nearly all of these will stop, either immediately, or very soon. The balance belong to the Schuylkill Coal Exchange, and that body will hold a meeting next Wednesday, the probable result of which, the members say, will be to close all the collieries except a few which may have a steady sale for their coal to furnaces or other large consumers.

The cause of the suspension is the dullness of the market. Few or no orders are coming in, the storage yards are full, and there is no sale for coal. The ten collieries which the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company will continue working will be able to supply the company's own engines, the furnaces along the line of the road which take their coal from it, and as much transient trade as is expected to offer itself during the Winter. No date is fixed for resumption, as it will depend entirely on the rapidity with which the market is cleared of coal, but the officers of the company say they do not anticipate the reopening of their collieries in less then three months, and members of the Coal Exchange say that a general resumption of operations is not to be looked for before navigation reopens, though a few collieries may start up from time to time after the holidays and during the Winter.

This is speaking for the Schuylkill region alone. The state of the trade in the Lehigh and Luzerne regions cannot be ascertained here, but as all the regions have, to a great extent, the same markets, the same conditions affect all. It is known, too, that the upper regions have been running on short time for some weeks and it is anticipated that they will shortly have to follow Schuylkill's example, for the same causes.

The anthracite trade during the year now virtually ended has been of an encouraging character notwithstanding the great depression in the iron trade, its principal customer. The total production of anthracite for the year will foot up over 23,000,000 tons, and show an increase of from 250,000 to 300,000 tons, all of which, except the small amounts now lying in the storage yards, found a market, and where it went is shown by the steady demand and remunerative prices for domestic sizes, and the slow sales and low prices for the large sizes used in the iron business. This shows that the anthracite market is constantly extending.

The announcement of a suspension of mining for so long a time, and during the inclement season, naturally leads to the inquiry what the miners are going to do. Their case is a hard one. They have worked hard and faithfully during the Summer to make up for the time lost in the long strike, but with the low rate of wages and the heavy load of debt saddled on them by their unlucky movements, they have had small chance to provide for three months' idleness recurring so soon. There is no probability that they will get up another strike this Winter, though the leaders of the Miners and Laborers' Benevolent Association are trying to resuscitate that almost defunct institution as if with a view to some such movement. The men learned a bitter lesson last Spring, which they have not yet forgotten. They will go to work again as soon as it is offered, but in the meantime the miners themselves and this whole region, which is dependent upon them, will be terribly poor.

PIGEON SHOOTING AT BALTIMORE.

CAPT. BOGARDUS GIVES AN EXHIBITION OF HIS SKILL—HE KILLS TWENTY-EIGHT BIRDS OUT OF THIRTY-THREE INSIDE OF FOUR MINUTES.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 3—The pigeon shooting at Pimlico to-day, under the auspices of the Maryland Jockey Club, was but sparsely attended, owing to the cold rainy weather. Capt. A. H. Bogardus, the champion wing shot, gave two exhibitions of his skill as a marksman. The first was to shoot at twenty-five pairs of pigeons from two spring traps, forty yards apart; both to be sprung at the same time; the shoot or to stand on a line between the traps, and to kill thirty-eight birds. From the trap on the right he missed the first and twenty-third birds, and from that on the left the twenty-sixth and thirty-eighth birds; so that when forty-four birds were sprung he had killed forty. The second exhibition was to kill twenty-eight out of thirty-three birds within four minutes, and load his own gun. These birds were not set off from the traps, but thrown up two at a time and when thirty-two had been thrown up he had killed twenty-nine, and accomplished the feat in three minutes and eight seconds. He missed the seventh, fourteenth, twenty-first, and twenty-third birds.

TRANSPORTATION.

LETTER OF GOV. SMITH, OF GEORGIA, TO THE PEOPLE OF HIS STATE ON THE CHICAGO CONVENTION OF THE 15TH INST.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 3.—Gov. Smith has just addressed a letter to the people of Georgia, urging them to send delegates to the convention which will meet in Chicago on the 15th inst. He says:

There is nothing so essential to prosperity as the matter of transportation, and the true cause of our present commercial depression may be traced in great measure to its inadequacy. The cause may be attributed to want of development of the vast resources of this State. To return to a gold circulation we must first restore our commercial prosperity; we must sell more than we buy, and to do this we must submit every proper means to lessen the cost of products. High transportation is a serious obstacle to development. The most powerful and wealthiest nations of the Old World are those who paid most attention to their highways. The same is true to-day. England, Russia, France, and Germany are great and prosperous, while Spain, who has done nothing for the improvement of her internal navigation, is a proverb of political and financial insignificance, and so of Mexico and Peru. The Governor says, let us profit by the lesson. Gold, he says, is the result of commercial prosperity, and not the cause of it. To restore our prosperity we must look to our great national highways of trade, to the rivers and waterlines first, while other means of transportation should not be neglected. He says the Government of the United States is the only competent power to improve and control these, and they should be maintained as free public highways for the use of everybody. We must look to the United States Government for those improvements. Opening these lines will go far toward solving the question of transportation by a legitimate competition which will benefit the railroads equally with other interests. Hence there should be no false antagonism between them. He strongly appreciates the fight which is constantly going on between the great industries of the country. These industries are not naturally antagonistic. He says we of the cotton States have no warfare to make upon any other industry, but on the contrary we should labor for the advancement of all. Georgia has no war to make on the manufacturer or the miner of other sections; but, on the contrary, her true interest will be found in aiding the advancement of all these, and to this end she should labor. He urges all the different interests of the country to send representatives to Chicago to consult upon these questions, and says if the same sound good sense which characterizes the ordinary business transactions of our people should be brought to bear upon these questions, and it would do more toward a solution than all the fine-spun theories of the present generation.

The letter speaks the sentiments of a large majority of the people of this State.

STATE AND SAVINGS BANKS.

FIGURES FROM THE REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY—DEPOSITS IN NEW-ENGLAND AND NEW-YORK.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The following additional important extracts are taken from the advance sheets of the report of Controller Knox to Congress:

STATE AND SAVINGS BANKS.

The Controller in his report refers to the great difficulty which he experienced in obtaining returns of the condition of the State and savings banks and trust companies which he is required to report to Congress. The only satisfactory returns which he has been able to give are from the six New-England States and New-York and New-Jersey. The returns, however obtained by him show, in all, the deposits in all these State institutions at the various dates when these returns were made, to have been more than $1,100,000,000. The returns of the average amount of capital and deposit of these institutions and of the private bankers of the country are made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. These returns have been obtained from the Commissioner, and a comparative table prepared, which is given in the report, showing the number of banks reporting to the Controller, and the number of banks and bankers reporting to the Commissioner. The number of State banks and savings banks reporting to the Controller, is 1,260, and the number of banks and bankers reporting to the Commissioner is 4,375. The average amount of deposits in September, 1873, was $1,229,000,000; in November, 1873, $1,160,000,000, and in May, 1875, $1,346,000,000. The returns indicate that 1,260 State banks and savings banks have $1,100,000,000 of deposits, while 3,115 institutions and companies, which are supposed to be chiefly private banks, have but $240,000,000. Twenty-five savings banks in California hold $72,000,000 of deposits, while all other institutions, with the exception of national banks and savings banks, hold but $27,000,000. Five hundred and ninety-five private bankers in the State of New-York hold $24,600 000 of deposits, while 253 State banks, savings banks, and trust companies hold $416,000,000. This comparative table is considered one of the most interesting tables ever prepared in reference to the capital and deposits of the different money institutions and companies of the country, and shows the whole deposits of the country, including national banks, private bankers, and State banks and savings banks, exceeding in the aggregate $2,000,000,000.

Returns were obtained from 286 banks, either incorporated or organized under the safety fund or the free banking system of the State of New-York. It was found that the amount of maximum circulation issued to them was $50,754,451, and that the total circulation still outstanding was $1,336,337, showing that the proportion of unredeemed circulation was 2.63 per cent. only of the amount issued. Thirty of these banks still remain in operation in the City of New-York, either State or national institutions, and letters of inquiry from this office addressed to them during the month of October have elicited the following information: The maximum amount of circulation issued to them was $7,763,010; remaining unredeemed in October, 1875, $14,365; unredeemed in proportion to that issued, 1.83 per cent.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4—1 A. M.—The highest barometer is over the Middle Atlantic States, but the pressure has very generally fallen. The temperature has risen slightly throughout the Middle Atlantic States and lake region. North-east winds, backing to north-west, with cloud and rain, prevail in the Middle and South Atlantic States. South and east winds, cloud, rain, or fog prevail in the Eastern Gulf, Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, and lake region. Falling barometer and south-east winds prevail in Montana and Minnesota, and northerly winds and rain in Western Texas. The Ohio has fallen and the Upper Mississippi risen slightly.

PROBABILITIES.

For Saturday in the South Atlantic States, northerly winds, slightly warmer cloudy weather, stationary barometer, and light rain.

For the Gulf States falling barometer, higher temperature, easterly winds, with cloud and rain.

For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, the upper lake region, and the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling barometer, south to east winds, warmer, cloudy, and foggy weather, and occasional light rain or snow.

For the lower lakes and the Middle States, stationary or falling barometer, north-east to south-east winds, warmer, cloudy or partly cloudy weather and possibly light rain on the Atlantic coast.

For New-England, falling barometer, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather, north-west to south-west winds.

For the canal regions of New-Jersey and Virginia, the temperature remains above freezing.

The Ohio will fall slightly and the Lower Mississippi remain stationary.

Cautionary signals will be discontinued at the lake stations after Dec. 15.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	38°	18°	3:30 P. M.	50°	32°
6 A. M.	40°	19°	6 P. M.	49°	33½
9 A. M.	40°	21°	9 P. M.	48°	32°
12 M.	45°	25°	12 P. M.	40°	33°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 26½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year ..... 44°

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY AND MURDER IN A HOTEL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—A bold attempt at robbery and murder took place at the Palace Hotel this afternoon, in this city. A young man calling himself S. H. Harrington, requested Hopkins & Haley, money brokers, to send $3,750 in greenbacks to his room at the Palace for exchange. The firm sent a boy with the money accompanied by officers, their suspicions being excited. The officers waited outside while the boy went into Harrington's room. While the boy was counting the money to him he was attacked by Harrington with a hatchet. The officers, hearing the noise, rushed in and arrested him. Harrington had previously unsuccessfully attempted to lure Michael Reese to his room on the pretext of negotiating a loan from him. From entries in his note-book he seems to have been of good connections in some portion of the West, and was impelled to

say that when matters of the church are again at issue I presume to be there. These remarks all tend toward the same question. I have no other feeling toward those whose names have been brought to your consideration than that of this Pastor, never other feeling than could be morallied in prayer for them. When they so far disagree with us as to never attend public or private meetings—when they lend themselves to those who are seeking the disintegration of the church, it becomes the duty of the church to terminate connection with them, in a way as little injurious to them as possible. It is a sharp line to be held responsible for those who for fifteen months or two years have failed in some near us, but the action of the church must be as harmless as may be, as lenient as may be. It is a shame that when we are disposed to be lenient that they should take our kindness as a ground for fresh offense. I appeal to common sense whether it is right and Christian to do this. It is wicked. I need not say that the resolutions have my hearty assent, and will also have that of the Christian public when they shall have read them.

At the termination of Mr. Beecher's remarks the Chairman asked if the meeting was ready for the question, and "question" being repeated, the motion to adopt the resolutions was first carried by a show of hands, but at the suggestion of Mr. Beecher a rising vote was taken and the resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Mr. Shearman then rose and said that late that afternoon he had received a letter from Mrs. Moulton, which he had been apprised had since been given to one of the papers to be put in type. It remained for the meeting to determine whether it should be read. Mr. Beecher moved that the letter be referred to the Examining Committee without being read, and that the committee present it at a future meeting, with such documents as it might call for. This was carried.

MRS. MOULTON'S LETTER.

The following is the full text of the letter referred to:

BROOKLYN, Dec. 3, 1875.

TO THE MEMBERS OF PLYMOUTH CHURCH: On Monday evening of this week I received from the Clerk of the church a letter addressed to me, which had been adopted by you on the Friday evening before, and which was published in the newspapers on Saturday morning. I have read it carefully; and, though not used to this kind of correspondence, I would like to say some things in answer to it.

Perhaps I ought not to be surprised at the character of it; but I confess I find it hard to believe, when I remember how fully Mr. Beecher and others knew about my past connection with the church, and about the circumstances which separated me from it. There were a great many members of Plymouth Church a great deal more useful than I ever was; but I do not believe there was any one more faithful to it, or more fond of it, than I was, up to the beginning of 1871, when I became acquainted with the great sin which Mr. Beecher had come willfully into his relations with Mrs. Tilton. I did not seek this knowledge. It came to me from others, as Mr. Beecher was well aware. But after that it did not seem possible for me to go to the church and hear him preach or to take the sacrament from his hands, and I stopped doing so. But at the same time, and for years afterward, he was very often at my house, sometimes two or three times in a day; and, though I saw him only occasionally, when I did see him he seemed to be in dreadful distress over the great sin which he had committed, and full of remorse and anguish on account of it, and of what I then thought was true contrition.

I always urged him to confess to the church as fully as he could, and to do any thing else that was right, and I felt that if he did, with as deep and heart-moving a grief as he showed before us, the church would forgive him. Certainly I should have then gone back to it and, as I thought, should have honored him all the more for such a noble act of confession and reparation. But till he was willing to do that, something within me, which it seemed right for me to obey, would not allow me to go to the church as I had been before. I could not with any satisfaction hear him preach of purity and Christian joy while I knew of his secret agony and his acknowledged but hidden sin.

That I did not go elsewhere for worship and the sacrament was almost wholly owing to him. He beg ed me again and again to come back to Plymouth Church, and said it would comfort and strengthen him so much to see me there; and when I said that I could not till he had acknowledged his sin, and so atoned for it as far as he could, he was sad and depressed even to tears. Yet if I went away from Plymouth Church to any other, while he was all the time coming to our house, he would, of course, excite attention, create suspicion, and embarrass him very much as well as my husband, who was then trying hard, under Mr. Beecher's constant urgency, to keep the awful secret from the public. I should not know what to say if I was asked the reason for it, and it might be the means of doing great injury to those whom I wanted to shield and help. Mr. Beecher, then, had more than either represented to me the Christian religion; and to bring reproach upon him seemed an injury to it. So I abstained from going elsewhere, lest it should harm him and indirectly bring things to light which he was all the while afraid would become known, and which it did not belong to me to disclose.

I think now that I did wrong in allowing myself to be moved in any such an extent as I was by such considerations. I know that I lost much guidance and strength which I might gained. But the circumstances were such as few have ever been placed in; and I did what I seemed to be constrained to do at the time. Certainly I did it from no motive but one of kindness to Mr. Beecher, and to all concerned with him. My faith in the Lord was not impaired, though I sometimes wonder that it was not, nor my habit of prayer; and as soon as the necessity which seemed to be upon me was removed, I went again, gladly, to the services and sacraments of the Church of Christ, and have had great comfort and pleasure, as well as strength, from them ever since.

Mr. Beecher surely ought to be the last man in the world to blame me for what I did in his behalf. He knows that I could not speak the truth more perfectly than I have spoken it here, if I was standing this moment before God's throne of judgment. When Mr. Tilton's name was dropped by you, two years ago, I told Mr. Beecher that I was afraid you would some time want to drop mine in the same way; and he then most earnestly assured me that it should never be done; that he would see to it himself that I should never be in any way injured by his church. It is very likely known to all of you that as late as June, 1873, he wrote about me to my husband words which at that time I thought were sincere, and which gave me pleasure, though I knew they were extravagant, and far beyond my merits. "Your noble wife has been to me one of God's comforters. It is such as she that renew a waning faith in womankind." This was after he knew as well as he knows now of my long absence from church services on his account.

It does not seem to me in the least right that you should now accuse me before the public of five years' voluntary absence from the church and entire disuse of Christian ordinances, when, in point of fact, the disuse did not continue so long, and was compelled by my connection on the one hand, refusing to let me go to your church while I knew what I did about Mr. Beecher; by my unwillingness, on the other hand, to expose and harm him by going elsewhere. I really do not see how Mr. Beecher, knowing as well as he does the perfect truth of what I say—knowing how he used to weep at our house, and speak shame upon himself for his great sin, and how often he spoke to my husband and myself of the utter despair in which he would be except for our comfort and help—I cannot see how it was possible for him to stand up and read this letter to me in your presence without his very soul giving way.

As to the other parts of the letter, there are a great many things in it which are incorrect and injurious, all of which it is not worth while to refer to, but some of which I may mention.

You say that I might have brought a charge against the Pastor, in consequence of my knowledge of his wickedness with Mrs. Tilton. Perhaps I might; but it did not seem my part to do it, when there were gentlemen in the church who knew the facts almost as well as I did, and when the knowledge which I had about them had come to me in confidence. It was right for me, I felt, to use such knowledge when the law required it, or in self-defense, or in vindication of others. But I never wished to make what he had confessed to me a means of attack upon Mr. Beecher, cruelly as he has treated us since we could no longer keep his secret. I do not know but I should have been afraid to do it in any case, since my husband's experience in one of your meetings showed how violent your anger might become, and I have not a man's strength.

You complain of me that I did not ask for a trial by the church. I did not know that it was my business to do that. I was not conscious of having done anything to make a trial necessary or suitable. The committee notified me that they should recommend dropping my name; and I appeared and protested against it, on what I thought were sufficient grounds. I was at that time certainly a member of the church, and it seems to me it was your business to put me on trial if you thought I was acting what was not true. I should not have shrunk from it, but I did not know that I was under obligation to ask to be tried, or that it would be considered that I had forfeited a privilege if I did not.

You complain that I would not answer questions in connection with my protest against your proposed action. I declined to answer questions at that time, and in that place, because neither of them appeared to me suitable. The Moderator of the meeting himself declared the proposed to put them out of order. But I not only did not decline, I offered, at the same time, to answer any questions afterward to be put by your officers or committee. I think no one can feel, certainly no lady, that I was wrong in my unwillingness to be suddenly and publicly catechized on so painful a subject before so large an assembly. But I was and am ready, as I then said, to answer any questions, at any time, which the proper committee may wish to ask, and to which I may give deliberate and correct replies.

You almost make it a point against me that I was represented before you by counsel. I am a woman entirely unaccustomed to reading or speaking in public; and as my husband preferred not to go to your meeting with me I asked my friend Mr. Pryor to go as my escort and to read my letter for me. I never supposed there could be any objection to this, or that it needed any stretch of courtesy in you to allow it.

You say that, so far as the church or the committee knew, I had never made any statement impugning the purity of Mr. Beecher except in a court of justice. But in that very court I had stated, under oath, that I had made precisely the same statement which I have since made in my protest to you, long ago, to one of the leading members and officers of your church, telling him that Mr. Beecher's sin was adultery, and that he and Mrs. Tilton had both confessed it to me. If the statement was a slander I had declared the fact of my uttering the slander before all the world, and might months ago have been called to account for it.

You say that I testified in the court of justice under compulsory process. Indeed I did; and nobody who does not have to pass through the same sort of painful trial will ever know how hard it was for me to submit to the compulsion of the court. But that compulsory process was one that compelled me to tell the truth and nothing else, however reluctant I might be to declare it. I testified as I did in view of all the penalties of false swearing, in this life and the next. There was no process of the court to compel me to testify what I did if it was not exactly and steadfastly true. I do not believe that any torture could have made me do so, much less the just and kind face of Judge Neilson. I never knew before that false swearing in a court of justice is an offense which the Church of Christ is unwilling or unable to punish. And if you think that I lied in that public manner, and in that solemn hour, that I lied in order to injure the minister whom I had loved as much as any of you, and whom I had done my very best to uphold and comfort for three diseased years, through the time of an anguish which he was carefully hiding from you, you might all the more, I think, to have tried and condemned me, in spite of preaching my name.

You say that the rule under which my name was dropped has been applied in about fifty cases, with no remonstrance from anybody, and you try to make the impression that these cases were in substance similar to mine. I never knew before that in any single case the rule had been applied when the member affected protested against it, much less when he alleged the adultery and false swearing of the Pastor as the reason for his absence. I suppose now that in those other cases there was no remonstrance, and no such accusation; and that the presenting of my protest, and the declarations made in it, which was itself a horrible wickedness if it was not justifiable by the facts, make my case a plain exception.

I will point out other instances in which there you seem to me to state things incorrectly and unfairly. But I ought, I think, in justice to myself, to say in general that in all the nearly five years since I have been absent from your worship and sacraments none of you have ever admonished me or remonstrated with me, or sought to use the slightest influence to bring me back to the church, unless your Pastor's coming to me in his lamenting distress, after I knew of his wickedness, is to be so regarded; and that, if I seem to you not to have been faithful to my covenant with you, you surely have not been faithful to your covenant with me, if that had any meaning. Yet your silence toward me must for years have been the effect of simple negligence and indifference. While my reason for my course was the one I have stated—solicitude for one whom I had greatly loved and revered, whom I loved still, in spite of his wickedness, because he seemed to me privately penitent, yet whose ministry I could not continue to attend while he showed himself to the public as an impenitent and injured man, though I could not leave it without exposing what I knew of him. I had a heavy burden to carry; and I am sorry to say that the first act of Christian attention which I have received from the church in the five years past was the notifying me that my name was to be dropped from the roll the next evening.

My proposal to you in my previous letter was that you should unite with me in calling a Council of Churches, before which you should state your reasons for your action and I should state mine, and which should impartially judge between us. That proposal I understand you have accepted. The questions thus coming up for decision ought, I should think, to be these:

First.—Have my convictions in regard to the guilty conduct of Mr. Beecher been justified by the confession which I have had?

Secondly.—If they have been justified, ought I still to have attended his ministry and received the sacrament from his hands, while kept, by the reasons which I have stated, from withdrawing from the church?

Thirdly.—When I stated to the church my reasons for being absent from the services, and had protested against being dropped from the roll, ought I to have been thus dropped, without further trial, and with neither censure nor recommendation?

Fourthly.—If I was improperly removed from Plymouth Church, will the Council give me a certificate of the fact, upon which I can enter another church?

I am not perhaps well able to judge whether the six questions which you propose to me to have submitted to the Council cover the same ground with these of mine. Yours appear to me less distinct, perhaps because I do not understand them so well; and mine to take up more directly the points of issue between us. I suppose it is my right to have something to say about the questions to be submitted, and accordingly I propose that yours be submitted, as you put them, and that those of mine be added to them in this way, I think, the whole case between us will come up, and the questions which I wish to have answered will have an equal chance with yours.

When you notify me of your acceptance of this proposition, will you please also to send me the names of ten or twelve churches which you would wish to invite to the council, with two or three experienced men in each, ministers who are not now in the pastoral office, as I am informed is customary? Then I will add as many more to the list, of such as may be known to me to be of good standing in the denomination and with the Christian public, and the letters of invitation can at once be sent out.

Respectfully yours, EMMA C. MOULTON.

THE STATE CANVASS.

OFFICIAL DECLARATION OF THE VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS—THE ELECTION IN THE THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT LEFT FOR THE DEMOCRATIC HOUSE TO DECIDE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 3.—The Board of State Canvassers, in session here, to-day made the official declaration of the votes cast at the late general election as follows:

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

John Bigelow, Democrat	300,211
Frederick W. Seward, Republican	375,401
George B. Dusinberre, Temperance	11,103
Democratic plurality, 14,810.	

FOR CONTROLLER.

Lucius Robinson, Democrat	302,626
Francis E. Spinner, Republican	376,130
Alphonso A. Hopkins, Temperance	10,014
Democratic plurality, 13,340.	

FOR TREASURER.

Charles A. Ross, Democrat	301,637
Edwin A. Merritt, Republican	373,575
Stephen B. Ayres, Temperance	11,013
Democratic plurality, 18,060.	

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Charles S. Fairchild, Democrat	300,443
George F. Danforth, Republican	375,090
Eli T. Marsh, Temperance	10,927
Democratic plurality, 15,353.	

FOR STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

John D. Van Buren, Jr., Democrat	301,665
Oliver H. P. Cornell, Republican	373,970
George A. Dudley, Temperance	11,154
Democratic plurality, 17,695.	

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

Christopher A. Walrath, Democrat	302,184
William T. Tinslov, Republican	373,791
Ira Bell, Temperance	10,879
Democratic plurality, 18,303.	

FOR INSPECTOR OF STATE PRISONS.

Rodney R. Crowley, Democrat	302,438
Benoni I. Ives, Republican	374,043
John B. Gibbs, Temperance	10,491
Democratic plurality, 20,452.	

In the matter of the election of a Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States from the Thirty-third Congressional District of the State, in place of Augustus F. Allen, who died Jan. 20, 1875, the board made no determination as to the result of the last general election for the following reasons:

First—That Charles S. Cary did not receive a majority of all the Congressional votes cast in said district for Representative in Congress and Member of Congress combined, although he received a majority of votes for Representative in Congress.

Second—That the board cannot determine, declare, and certify, pursuant to act of Congress of Feb. 19, 1867, that Nelson I. Norton was, by the greatest number of votes, regularly elected, in accordance with the laws of the State, a Representative in the Congress of the United States.

The question is therefore left open for Congress to determine.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Board of Managers of the American Bible Society met on Thursday afternoon at the Bible House, William H. Allen, LL. D., presiding. After the usual preliminary proceedings Rev. Drs. T. S. Williamson and S. R. Riggs presented for publication the First Book of Samuel and Ezekiel, translated into the Dakota language. A copy of the English and Dakota service-book was also presented to the society's library. Among the foreign correspondence read were letters from the Hawaiian Evangelical Association; Rev. G. F. Fitch, from Lucknow, China; Mr. A. M. Milne, from Argentine Republic, and Dr. Isaac G. Blias, from Constantinople. The board also appointed Rev. Luther H. Gulick, M. D., a prominent missionary of the American Board of Commissioners, as agent of the society in China and Japan. Grants were made to various societies and churches of 35,000 volumes in various languages, valued at $8,500, for distribution at home and abroad. The receipts for November were stated as $37,572, and copies of the Bible issued, 61,714.

A NATURAL CURIOSITY

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says: "On the panel of one of the desks on exhibition at the Merchants' Exchange a human head is plainly represented in the natural grain of the wood. The panel is of bird's-eye walnut, and for the most part bears a close resemblance to a chaotic sea of flame, in the midst of which a shaggy head appears. The features are those of a middle-aged man and bear a look of despair. It is not unfrequent that the grain of bird's-eye walnut contains outlines which, by a little stretch of the imagination, can be made to appear like animated forms, but resemblances so plain and unmistakable as this one are very rare."

THE CENTENNIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Gen. Hawley's paper, the Hartford (Conn.) *Courant*, says in its issue of the 3d inst: "A report was telegraphed from Washington yesterday that Hon. William M. Evarts had been selected for Centennial orator, and Longfellow for poet. It is uncertain, however, whether the report has any more foundation than the previous one on the same subject."

TOWN TOPICS.

PRINCETON COLLEGE ALUMNI.

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING—THE TROUBLES ABOUT THE GREEK-LETTER SOCIETIES.

The second annual meeting of the New-York Association of the Alumni of Princeton College was held at Delmonico's, Fourteenth street, last night. Mr. Park presided, with Mr. J. Coleman Drayton as Secretary. A large number of the members attended, among whom were Dr. Ramsen, George D. Parmly, Surrogate Hutchings, John A. Stewart, Rev. Dr. Nevins, H. M. Alexander, H. L. Cole, C. Scribner, D. Paton, and J. W. Alexander. After the meeting was called to order a letter was read from Prof. Guyot, of the college, who had been invited to address the meeting, regretting that he could not be present on account of a severe cold. Prof. Brackett, of the Scientific Department of the college, was then invited to speak. After referring to the necessity for a thorough and practical study of physics, and for having all the appliances requisite for experiment and investigation, the speaker asked the good offices of the association in raising funds for their purchase for the use of the college. On motion of Mr. H. M. Alexander the thanks of the association were tendered Prof. Brackett for his address, and Capt. Nicoll, of the University boat crew, was then introduced to the meeting and made a few appropriate remarks. He was followed by Mr. William Allen Butler, President of the Rowing Association, who gave a brief statement of the present condition of the affairs of the association. In the course of his remarks he said that, had it not been for the liberality of an Alumnus of 1875, (Mr. W. H. Porter,) who had subscribed $1,000 toward their expenses, the association would not have been able to go on this year.

When he finished speaking Mr. H. M. Alexander rose and said that he thought there should be no occasion for them to have any more trouble in regard to funds, as he thought that he and other New-York gentlemen present could take it upon themselves to assure the members of this association that funds would be provided.

A resolution, offered by Mr. Archibald McMartin, deprecating the custom which had attained in the college of dividing prizes and fellowships between competitors, and asking that a committee of three be appointed to transmit the resolution to the Board of Trustees, was laid on the table for future consideration. Another resolution to the same gentleman, referring to the fact that Princeton College had no Greek representative in the present intercollegiate contest now going on in New-York, and asking that the standard of Greek instruction should be raised in the college at least to the level of the other leading American colleges, was laid on the table.

Mr. H. L. Cole then rose and offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the Executive Committee of this association, to confer with the Trustees of Princeton College as to the propriety of removing the prohibition of the so-called Greek letter societies in the college.

In support of this resolution, Mr. Cole said that the history of this effort on the part of the college authorities to resist the organization of Greek letter societies was begun when he first entered college, and he therefore knew something about it. The whole subject was born of a misconception. The college authorities had formed a wrong idea of their relations to the societies, and it was evidently that these premises were false, and that no harm had been done by the societies, there would be no impropriety in the prohibition regarding them being removed. He had been a member of a Greek-letter society himself, and so far as he knew anything about them they were entirely literary. Of the society of which he was a member, one of the Faculty of the college, who was also a member, by a happy accident was also present. There were three classes of these societies, the first was entirely literary, the second half literary and half social, and the third entirely social. The existence of these societies had been for seventeen years a bone of contention between the students and the Faculty. They had been the means of sending off some of their best men during the whole of those seventeen years, and now the matter had culminated in a dilemma. In the beginning of the trouble, when the Trustees made up their minds to suppress these societies, they annexed to the matriculation pledge a pledge not to join them. Some of the young men who took this pledge thought proper to drop it, others saw no not think it necessary. Many of the best of them had broken or evaded it. Now the Faculty had been obliged to send away twenty-five young men, more or less, for belonging to societies that they had officially exterminated seventeen years ago. The only practical way, the speaker thought, was for an outside body like their own to take council in the matter, to see where the trouble lay. After some discussion the question was put and the motion was carried. During the argument Mr. Cole took occasion to state that he had joined the society he referred to in another college, before went to Princeton.

GERMAN REPUBLICANS.

A DINNER TO CELEBRATE THE RESULTS OF THE RECENT ELECTIONS—SPEECHES BY GEN. SHARPE, EX-JUDGE DITTENHOEFER, AND OTHERS.

The German Republican Central Committee gave a banquet last evening at Arion Hall, St. Mark's place, to a number of invited guests, in honor of the recent victories achieved in this and other States by the Republican Party. The room was appropriately decorated with American and German flags, and an orchestra discoursed German and American airs during the evening. Ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer presided. Contrary to the usual custom the various speeches were made between the courses of the dinner, and it was quite late before the proceedings terminated. Among the well-known gentlemen present were:

Gen. George H. Sharpe, Commissioner Salem H. Wales, ex-Gov. Salomon, Civil Justice elect Charles Goepp, Alderman elect Jacob Hess, William A. Darling, Postmaster T. L. James, Police Commissioner Disbecker, Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., United States Marshal O. Fiske, Commissioner Isaac H. Bailey, Justice Flammer, Major Willard Bullard, Commissioner Marshall, Gen. Joseph C. Pinckney, and others. Letters regretting inability to be present were received from Senator Conkling, Judges-elect George M. Van Hoesen, and Charles F. Sanford, F. A. Schroeder, Mayor-elect of Brooklyn; Recorder Hackett, District Attorney Phelps, Collector Arthur, United States District Attorney George Bliss, and Alonzo B. Cornell. Dispatches were received also from Senator-elect Caspar A. Baaden and Charles S. Spencer, both of whom were absent from the City.

Judge Dittenhoefer made the opening address. He said they had assembled to congratulate each other on the overthrow of Tammany Hall. For the first time in many years its county ticket was, with hardly an exception, swept away by the tide. We have received with unfeigned pleasure that everywhere, even by those least friendly, acknowledgment is made that the honor of and credit for this splendid victory, as also for the glorious triumphs in the West and in the Keystone State, is in a great measure due to the German voters, who, with enthusiasm and zeal for good government, sound financial principles, and against the tyranny of the "one-man power," rallied in the support of our candidates. In view of this admitted fact the German Republican Central Committee, representing about fifteen thousand voters of German extraction, having a just and peculiar right to rejoice at the auspicious result, determined on the celebration, and resolved to invite you to join with them in their festivities. In concluding you, said the speaker, one and all, in the name of that committee over which I have the honor to preside, a cordial welcome to this hall, I may be pardoned for saying to our invited guests that what was accomplished at the last election can and will be accomplished again and again, if only care is taken not to drive away from our party that large German vote, comprising, as it does, the only element of the foreign population from which recruits can be drawn to fill our ranks.

The first regular toast, "The President of the United States," was responded to by Gen. George H. Sharpe. After some facetious remarks, based upon the order of speaking between the courses of the banquet, he said that he would pledge himself to be present at every such celebration as the present one. When the Germans entwined the Stars and Stripes with their Fatherland flag they proved that, while they were Germans by remembrance, they were Americans in heart and in action, and they had in every way proved their earnestness in the cause of American republicanism. He knew that the success in Ohio and New-York was very largely due to the efforts of the Germans. The American Republicans acknowledged it, and would always recognize it. He was well aware, too, that they had never had more splendid unity among the clubs and associations, and that they had all splendidly borne their part, and so had the journals of the German Republican Party fought a great fight, but he must make mention of the most conspicuous of all the giants of the press. Was there ever a more magnificent fight than was fought in that great political struggle by the great German leader of journals against the head and heart of Tammany Hall, referred to THE NEW-YORK TIMES. [Applause.] He might say, also, that, among individual contributions to the victory, to no one man was the success of the canvass more justly due than to that high-spirited, honest, and energetic man and organizer, Gen. Chester A. Arthur. [Applause.] Take it all in all, it was a fight in which every man had borne his part like a man, and of which he might well feel proud. It has been the fortune of Gen. Grant to be put in the most conspicuous position in this country at the most terrible crisis of the nation's history. One of the most terrible wars the world ever saw found him at its close the most prominent figure which history could make. The first following Presidential year found him the most conspicuous figure among the nation's statesmen. [Applause.] Having led armies beside which Washington's armies could be multiplied a hundred fold, and having reached the highest rank among the nation's statesmen, and having now, to this, the third year of the second term of his administration, seen the completion of the measures for the restoration of peace and harmony to the Union, having seen all this, can but, you, said the speaker—and I know what I am saying—that Gen. Grant has but one thing more, one other desire to be gratified, to make the cup of his glory full. It is no personal hope or desire—he has but a single thought. I know it myself, and that is that his own administration may be succeeded by a Republican administration. A foreigner has undertaken to make a picture of the greatest characters forming a triumvirate in American history, and when his work is completed, future ages will point with pride to that triumvirate, and will mention the names of Washington, Lincoln, and Grant. [Applause.]

At the conclusion of Gen. Sharpe's address ex-Gov. Salomon, of Wisconsin, responded to the toast, "Our Party." Then followed Salem H. Wales, who, in a happy manner, responded to the toast, "New-York."

President Isaac H. Bailey, of the Department of Charities and Correction, responded to the next toast, "Our Guests," and paid a high tribute to the fidelity of the firemen in the late elections.

"Our Recent Victories" was responded to by Appraiser William A. Darling.

Other toasts and addresses followed, and at a late hour the company separated.

HANSON PLACE CHURCH TROUBLES.

RESIGNATION OF DR. FULTON AND SEVENTY-FIVE MEMBERS.

After the prayer-meeting at the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, last evening, Rev. Dr. Fulton said that if charges were not pending against him he would resign the pastorate immediately. Upon motion the charges were then withdrawn. He then read the following letter of resignation:

BROOKLYN, Dec. 3, 1875.

DEAR BRETHREN AND SISTERS: With undiminished love to Christ and his children, and with unfaltering faith in God's purposes and truth, and with a pleasant memory for the [illegible] experienced when I accepted the pastorate of Hanson Place Baptist Church, I now surrender it, and present my resignation, to take effect on the 1st of January, 1876. I remain, in the bonds of Christian love, your brother in the Lord,

T. D. FULTON.

A motion to accept the resignation was lost. The Pastor insisted that it should be accepted. Another vote was put with the same result. Dr. Fulton then declared that he would not resign, and a third vote resulted in its acceptance. About seventy-five of the most influential members of the church then resigned in a body. Their resignations were accepted, and the meeting broke up after midnight in confusion.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

L. E. Bayard, a prominent merchant of Port Jervis, N. Y., recently failed, with liabilities amounting to $12,000.

Peter Wehlehlu, a sailor, late of Philadelphia, was beaten to death by a man known as "Plug" Campbell, in Detroit, yesterday. Campbell escaped.

Frank Dubois and William Larkin, tramps, who robbed a farmer's house Thursday, near Middletown, N. Y., were arrested Thursday night, and committed to jail.

While Joseph Wilds was digging in a vault under a brewery at Pottsville, Penn., yesterday, a large mass of loose ground and coal fell on him, killing him instantly.

A boy named Allie Jones, fifteen years of age, was accidentally shot and killed at Cincinnati yesterday morning by Robert Jackson, aged sixteen. The boys were firing at a mark when the accident occurred.

James S. Seymour, for nearly sixty years past connected with the Bank of Auburn as Cashier and President, died in that city yesterday morning in his eighty-fifth year. The funeral will take place on Monday next.

In the Washington orange case, at Selma, Ala., yesterday, the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty in the case of Barclay, and of murder in the second degree in the case of Coker. The latter was sentenced to ten years in the Penitentiary.

It is reported that Collector Comly, of Philadelphia, has received orders to make a further reduction in the force employed at the Custom-house in that city, and that he will go to Washington to have an interview with Secretary Bristow on the subject.

George MacLeod, an engineer of experience and a well known railroad man, was yesterday appointed Receiver of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Short Line Railroad, to succeed Samuel Gill, who is now suffering from mental aberration, caused by brain fever.

While Rev. George K. Woodward, of Brooklyn, Conn., was on his way home from Waterbury, where he has been employed in finding violations of the Liquor law, yesterday, he was set upon by roughs at Naugatuck, and had his face cut and bruised. His assailants were arrested.

Nathan Sprague, colored, who has been a clerk in the Post Office at Rochester, N. Y., about two years, was arrested yesterday morning for stealing letters. Fourteen letters were found on him. He pleaded guilty. He is supposed to have carried on operations of this kind for some time.

A man stepped into the office of the City Auditor of Toledo, Ohio, yesterday, and informed the clerk in charge that a lady in a carriage at the door desired to see him relative to the purchase of some bonds. While the clerk was thus engaged the stranger abstracted a box containing $2,100 in currency and made good his escape.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

At an early hour yesterday morning, a building in the rear of the Methodist Book Concern at Cincinnati, owned by a Mr. Fletcher, caught fire in the fourth story, which was occupied by a steam laundry, and its interior was soon completely burned out. The total loss is estimated at about forty thousand dollars. Mr. Fletcher loses $25,000 on his building. It was insured for $13,000. The Home, of New-York, has $2,500 of this amount. The balance is divided among local companies. Donaldson & Co., lithographers, estimate their loss at $18,000, which is insured for $15,180, but in what companies is not known. Block & Co. lose $5,000 by damage from water, which is fully insured. Frank Thomas & Co.'s loss is estimated at $3,000, which is fully insured in local companies. F. W. Brown is unable to estimate his loss. He holds a policy in the Etna for $1,000, and one in the Amazon for $3,000, which he thinks will cover all damages sustained. The laundry company loses $2,000, with little or no insurance.

A fire was discovered in the north end of the dye-house of the Bates Mill, at Lewiston, Me., late Thursday night, but it was then considered of slight consequence. The fire spread, however, and it was not extinguished till 4 o'clock yesterday morning. It was with great difficulty that the large, woolen mill was saved. The firemen suffered intensely with the cold. A rough estimate of the loss places it at $100,000; insurance not known. Work will be resumed in a part of the mill which was not burned.

In Beaufort, N. C., on Wednesday morning, about twenty-five stores were burned, comprising all that portion of Front street between Turner and Orange streets, with the exception of two private dwellings. Many citizens lost everything, and much distress will result therefrom, as the insurance is light.

The residence of Thaxter Shaw, at Vanceborough, Me., was destroyed by fire last night. The family were absent at the time. Only a small portion of the furniture was saved. The loss is estimated at $40,000. No insurance.

At 7 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the first floor of the two-story building No. 435 East Tenth street, occupied as a manufactory of steam heating apparatus by William Biggins. Damage to building and contents, $700.

A fire occurred at noon yesterday on the third floor of the brown-stone dwelling No. 193 East Forty-sixth street, occupied by Anthony Doyett. It was caused by workmen accidentally setting fire to some shavings. Damage, $50.

Old David Phillip's tavern stand in Clayville Setauke, R. I., was entirely destroyed by an incendiary fire early yesterday morning. The property was owned by Charles W. Jordan. The loss is estimated at $2,500.

A large store house in Searsport, Me., containing ten tons of hay and a large quantity of lumber and property, belonging to William McGilvery, was burned yesterday. Loss about four thousand dollars; no insurance.

A fire in Newport, R. I., yesterday, caused $1,500 damage to the house of John Carey, Jr. Mr. Carey sent a check for $500 to the Fire Department, in recognition of their successful efforts to save the property.

The insurance in Providence, R. I., on the Bates Mill property burned in Lewiston, Me., is $16,666 each, in the Rhode Island Mutual, the State Mutual and the Firemen's Mutual.

The managers of the coal mines at Pictou, Nova Scotia, have given their employes notice of a reduction of twelve and one-half per cent. from the last mat.

Hall's brick flouring mill at Lyons, Iowa, was burned on Thursday night. Loss estimated at $15,000; insured for $5,000.

DEATH IN THE BALL ROOM.

Miss Wilhelmina Townsend, a young lady, died suddenly while dancing at a party in Boston on Thursday evening last. On that evening a party of young ladies and gentlemen, numbering about forty couple, held a sociable in Pythian Hall, and were having a merry time. None were enjoying themselves more than Miss Townsend. She had during the evening danced several times, and while waltzing, after having passed around the hall a few times, she suddenly fell from the arms of her partner upon a settee a corpse. At first it was supposed that she had only fainted. Medical aid was summoned, but too late. Her father, who was present, conveyed the body to his home. She was a little more than sixteen years old. The physicians pronounced it a case of heart disease. The event so worked upon the nerves of another one of the dancers, named Sirah Pollard, that she swooned, and was taken to the Police station and placed upon a cot, where she lay in a death-like stupor for nearly two hours, at the end of which time it was deemed best to convey her to her home, she then showing but eight symptoms of returning to her former self.

LAW REPORTS.

THE ERIE RAILWAY LITIGATIONS.

MONEY TO BE SENT TO COLLECT THE COMPANY'S CLAIMS IN ENGLAND—THE PETITION OF THE RECEIVER.

The Erie Railway litigation is again brought to notice by the application of Hugh J. Jewett, the Receiver of the Road, to the Supreme Court, asking for leave to remit £9,000 sterling to the London solicitor of the company, for the purpose of obtaining, if possible, the claims of the company in London, amounting to over $8,000,000. The application was granted by Judge Donohue. The petition is appended:

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—*The People of the State of New-York against The Erie Railway Company and others; J. G. Shearman Ingels, Trustee, against The Erie Railway Company and others; The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company against the Erie Railway Company and others.*

To the Supreme Court:

Your petitioner, Hugh J. Jewett, respectfully represents and shows:

1. That he is the Receiver of the Erie Railway Company, appointed by orders made in each of the three above named suits, and is engaged in operating said road.

2. That the two last-mentioned suits are brought to foreclose mortgages upon the real property of said company, of which mortgages there are seven in all, to secure an equal number of bonds, and that of the more than $20,000,000 of bonds outstanding under the mortgages being foreclosed in the last of the three above-mentioned suits, he is informed and believes that more than nine-tenths are owned and held in Great Britain and on the Continent, and belief he also states that a like proportion of the nearly $15,000,000 of the unsecured debts, as well as a very large portion of the preferred and common stocks of said company, are also owned and held in Great Britain.

3. Your petitioner is informed and believes that unless amicable counsels shall prevail, a long and expensive litigation would be likely to arise between some of the holders of the different classes of said securities to determine their respective rights.

4. That, as your petitioner has been informed, and believes, there have been such measures taken in England that a committee has been formed by the common assent of the holders of a great majority of such securities owned in England, (which has not been opposed in the United States,) and with power to act for their owners to the common end of bringing about some amicable adjustment of the affairs of said company, if possible, without a foreclosure; but, if needful, through a foreclosure, though with the least practical loss, delay and controversy. That members of said committee, including Sir Edward Watkin, Chairman, and Mr. John Morris, the legal adviser of the committee, were in the United States during the past Summer, and had many consultations with your petitioner, and, as a result of their visit and of the action of said committee, a plan has been adopted by having an agency in London for receiving such amicable settlements, and the outlines of a general scheme for the same have been already agreed upon.

5. That by reason of said results being proposed and of the request of reasonable time, applications was made to this court in said suits in which the need and utility of such an agency was set forth, and the necessity for some money to pay expenses was explained; and upon such application an order was made by this court on the 15th day of May, 1875, a copy of which is hereunto attached and marked "Schedule A," but no money has been paid thereunder, though your petitioner believes said committee has taken action on the faith thereof.

6. Your petitioner is informed and believes that said committee and their legal adviser are now diligently and successfully engaged in maturing a plan and obtaining the necessary assents whereby such amicable arrangements may be effected, and much delay and, if not, a protracted and costly litigation and controversy thereby expensive controversy in the courts would be avoided.

7. And your petitioner further states that among the assets in the hands of your petitioner, and which he feels called upon to make an effort to collect, are two claims—one against James McHenry and the other against the London Banking Association, Limited, both of London, each of which claims is for more than a million dollars, and one of which is overdue, and he fears the same cannot be collected without legal proceedings; and said committee are of the opinion that such claims should be presented, and that his agency should be maintained, and your petitioner has been so advised by his counsel here. And has retained Mr. Morris, the same London solicitor employed by said committee, to collect such claims.

8. That for the purpose of paying expenses incurred by said committee, and to pay retaining fees to said counsel and to pay retaining fees to said agency, and to pay retaining fees to and promote litigation, application has been made to your petitioner in behalf of said committee to remit a sum which, in London, shall be equal to £2,000 sterling, and while it is the decided opinion of your petitioner that it is just and expedient to remit such amount for the purposes aforesaid, your petitioner has yet thought it best to present the matter to this court and to take its instruction, which he now prays in the premises.

H. J. JEWETT.

By the order of the court Mr. Jewett is authorized to remit a sum, which shall be equal to £2,000 sterling, for the purposes stated in the petition, he taking such vouchers as he may deem proper for the due and proper application of the money.

COURT OF APPEALS.

CALENDAR FOR MONDAY—CASES HEARD YESTERDAY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 3.—The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Monday, Dec. 6: Nos. 85, 85½, 87, 89, 96, 97, 98, 99. Arguments were heard in the following caus

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 3.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$10,000	Tenn. 6s. old.	47	200	Mich. Central	s3. 60
5,000	St. P. con. S. F.	81¾	300	do	60
1,000	N. W. C. C. & I.	84	100	do	60¼
5,000	Union Pac. S. F.	95	100	do	c. 60¼
5,000	do	b3. 95¼	900	do	60½
15,000	do	95⅜	300	do	c. 60½
5,000	do	95½	500	do	60⅝
100	Mar. & p.	b3. 8	100	do	c. 60⅝
400	Mar. Pf. & p.	b3. 9	300	do	c. 60⅝
600	Western Union	75¾	100	do	c. 60⅝
400	do	b3. 75⅞	100	do	c. 60⅝
1700	do	75¾	100	do	60¾
8	do	75⅝	100	do	60¾
300	Pacific Mail	41⅝	100	do	60
800	do	41⅝	100	do	60¼
300	do	c. 41⅜	200	do	60⅜
100	do	41⅜	200	do	s3. 60¼
300	do	s10. 41	200	do	60¼
100	N. Y. C. & Hud	105½	300	St. Paul	86
100	Erie Railway	16	200	St. Paul Pref.	66
100	Rock Island	105⅜	500	North-west	s3. 39½
50	do	105⅝	400	do	39⅝
500	Lake Shore	59½	200	North-west. Pref.	54¼
2000	do	59⅝	200	do	s3. 54¼
3100	do	59⅜	100	Han. & St. Jo. Pf.	27
1500	do	59⅞	100	do	27½
400	do	59¾	100	do	27
1700	do	s3. 59⅝	100	do	27
1200	do	59⅝	300	Ohio & Miss.	17½
100	do	c. 59⅜	10	do	17¾
100	do	59⅝	100	do	17⅝
300	Kansas Pacific	s3. 15	200	do	17⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	12.119⅜	$400 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n. small.
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	12.120⅜	23,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.	b c. 116⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000	Ala. 8s. '86	30	10	Fourth Nat. Bk.	99
12,000	Mo. 6s. L. bds.	102½	200	At. & Pac. Tel.	b c. 18¾
1,000	Tenn 6s, n. b. c.	41¼	100	do	s3. 18⅝
2,000	B. & M. & M.	36	100	Mar. Pf. & p.	b c. 10
7,000	C., B. & Q. 8s.	117⅞	200	Erie Railway	b c. 16
3,000	do	118	100	Pac. Mail	b c. 41½
5,000	C. & R. I. & P.	7s. 110¾	600	do	41⅝
1,000	M. & S. P. 8s, 1st.	113	300	do	41¾
2,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st.	96	400	do	s3. 41¼
4,000	La Crosse Div.	97	100	do	b3. 41¾
3,000	M. & St. P. C. & P.	8½	400	do	b c. 41⅜
2,000	N. W. C. C. G. B.	84½	100	N. Y. C. & Hud.	105¾
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st	109½	200	Mich. Cen.	b c. 60⅜
5,000	L. & W. B. C.	85½	300	do	60¼
5,000	R. & St. J. 8s. C.	80	100	do	59⅝
12,000	Mich. So. 8s. P.	109¼	200	St. Paul Pf.	66
5,000	N. Y. C. 6s. '83.	102	100	do	66
1,000	L. S. 1st. C. R.	102	100	do	66
1,000	Rock Island	105⅜	100	Mil. & St. P.	86
5,000	M. & St. P. 1st. C.	105⅜	100	do	86
1,000	West. Un. Tel.	75⅜	100	do	s3. 86
5,000	do	75⅝	100	do	86
1,000	do	75⅞	100	do	86
300	Pacific Mail	41⅝	100	do	86
800	do	41⅞	200	do	86
700	do	42	100	do	86
2800	do	41⅞	100	do	s3. 86
900	do	42	200	Chi. & N. W.	84¾
2500	do	41⅞	100	do	84¾
100	Adams Ex.	103½	100	do	84¾
100	U. S. Ex.	53	100	do	84¾
50	do	53½	300	C. & N. W. Pf.	84¾
50	Adams Ex.	103¼	300	C., M. & St. P. P.	86
400	Erie Railway	16	500	do	86
100	do	16⅛	100	Ohio & Miss.	17¾
200	do	16	100	do	17¾
100	do	16	100	At. & P. Pf.	4
100	C. C. & I. C.	4½	200	do	4

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$15,000	U. S. 5-20	105¼	150	Rock Island	105¼
1,000	Tenn. 6s, n. b. c.	41¼	100	Ohio & Miss.	17¾
2,000	Un. Pac. 1st.	105	1100	Lake Shore	59¾
300	At. & Pac. Tel.	b3. 19	600	do	59⅝
100	do	19¼	200	do	59⅝
95	do	19¼	200	do	b3. 59⅝
200	West. Union	75⅜	700	do	b3. 59⅝
10	Adams Express	103½	2500	do	59¾
200	Michigan Cen.	60⅝	200	do	s3. 59¾
100	do	60⅝	20	Union Pacific	79
600	do	60¾	100	do	78¾
100	do	61¼	200	do	b3. 78⅝
300	do	61½	200	do	78¾
100	do	61¾	100	do	78¾
200	do	62	500	do	78¾
200	do	62¼	500	Pacific Mail	41¾
200	do	62¼	400	do	b3. 41¾
100	do	62	500	do	41¾
100	N. Y. C. & Hud.	105¾	100	do	41¾
150	do	61⅝	100	do	b3. 105½
200	do	61⅝	300	Erie Railway	b3. 16⅛
700	do	61⅝	300	North-west	b3. 39½
400	do	61¾			

FRIDAY, Dec. 3—P. M.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange today was quiet, the transactions amounting to only 108,000 shares, of which 42,000 were in Lake Shore, 17,000 in Western Union, 12,000 in Pacific Mail, and 11,000 in Michigan Central. The fluctuations, except in Michigan Central and Union Pacific, were confined within a narrow range. Michigan Central advanced to 62½, and closed at 61¾, against 59⅜ yesterday. Union Pacific declined to 78 in the afternoon, but closed at 78½@79. Lake Shore advanced to 59⅞, Chicago and North-western, common, to 39⅜, Preferred to 54¼, Milwaukee and St. Paul to 36, Preferred to 66, Rock Island to 105½, and Western Union to 76, but the closing dealings were at a fractional decline. Hannibal and St. Joseph ruled quiet and steady. Pacific Mail ranged between 41 and 41⅝, closing at 41⅜. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph was firm and advanced from 18¾ to 19¼. There was more activity in the Mariposa shares, which rose to 10@10½. Kansas Pacific declined from 15 to 14.

The money market was easier to-day, most of the business in call loans having been at 4½@5 ₱ cent., with exceptions above and below these rates. Prime mercantile paper sold at 6 to 7 ₱ cent. The amount of National Bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $180,000.

The foreign advices were more favorable, the London market closing strong and higher under reports that an amicable solution of the Eastern troubles is to be again attempted by the great European Powers. Consols closed at 91⅝ for money, and at 94¼ for the account, an advance of ¾ ₱ cent. United States Bonds were quoted as follows: Old 1865s, 103⅛; 1867s, 109⅜@109½; 10-40s, 105⅜, and New 5s, 104½. Three months' discounts in the open market are quoted at 2½ ₱ cent. The Bank of England lost £57,000 bullion, withdrawn on balance, to-day. The sterling exchange market was quiet, the rates generally asked being $4 83½ and $4 87 for long and demand bills respectively, but one banking firm would not draw in the afternoon below $4 81 and $4 87½. The gold speculation was dull and somewhat weaker under the influence of higher prices at London and the continued absence of war rumors. The price opened at 114⅞, fell off to 114⅝, and closed at the intermediate quotation. The carrying rates ranged from 1 to 3 ₱ cent.

Government bonds declined ⅛ to ⅜ ₱ cent. in the early dealings, but closed steady in tone. The market was quiet throughout the day. In railroad mortgages the transactions were large and the market was firm. Union Pacific Sinking Funds advanced to 95½, and closed at 95. Chicago and North-western Consolidated, coupon, gold, rose to 84¾, and Milwaukee and St. Paul, La Crosse Division, to 97. St. Paul Firsts sold at 113; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Eights at 117¾@118, and Fort Wayne Firsts at 115. In State bonds, Tennessee New declined to 44¼.

The imports of dry goods at the port of New-York for the week ending this date are $1,446,611, and the amount marketed, $1,228,684. The total imports of dry goods at the port since Jan. 1 are $86,464,341, and the total amount marketed, $86,522,342.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1875.

Gold receipts	$662,365 76
Gold payments	507,630 13
Gold balances	42,466,144 29
Currency receipts	660,261 83
Currency payments	819,193 95
Currency balance	41,817,282 66
Customs	239,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DEC. 3.

	Thursday.	Friday.
American Gold	114⅞	114¾
United States 5s, 1881, coup	117¼	117¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	122⅜	122⅜
Bills on London	$4 83@$4 83½	$4 83@$4 83½
New-York Central	105¾	105¾
Rock Island	105⅜	105⅜
Pacific Mail	41⅝	41⅜
St. Paul	35¾	36
St. Paul Preferred	65⅜	66
Lake Shore	59⅜	59½
North-western	39	39⅛
North-western Preferred	54	54⅜
Western Union	75¾	76
Union Pacific	80	78½
Wabash	5½	5½
Del., Lackawanna and Western	119⅜	119⅜
New-Jersey Central	105	105
Panama	126½	126¼
Ohio	17¾	17⅜
Chi., Rock Island and Pacific	105	105
Illinois Central	62½	62
Michigan Central	60	61
Cleveland and Pittsburg	80	79¾
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	130	130
Fort Wayne	133	133

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	105½	105½	317
Erie	16⅛	16	3,300
Lake Shore	59⅞	59⅜	42,400
North-western	39⅜	39⅛	2,900
North-western Preferred	54⅜	54	1,100
Rock Island	105⅝	105	630
Milwaukee and St. Paul	36	35⅞	2,400
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref.	66	66	1,600
Pittsburg	90	90	240
New-Jersey Central	105	105	533
Michigan Central	62½	60	10,700
Union Pacific	80¾	78	2,600
C., C. and I. C.	42	42	100
Hannibal and St. Joseph	21⅝	21½	700
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pref.	27½	26¾	500
Ohio and Mississippi	17½	17⅜	1,500
Atlantic and Pacific Pref.	4¼	4	700
Panama	127	127	100
Western Union	76	75⅜	16,900
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	19¼	18¾	4,283
Pacific Mail	41⅜	41	11,900
Mariposa	10½	8	5,000
Mariposa Preferred	10	9	900
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	83½	83	175
Amer. Mer. Union Express	53	53	155
Total sales			108,055

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	121½	122
United States 6s, 1881, registered	119⅛	119⅜
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	123½	124
United States 5-20s, 1854, registered	115¼	
United States 5-20s, 1864, coupon	115¼	
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	115½	116
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupon	116¾	116⅞
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	116½	117
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	120¼	120⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	118¾	119¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	122⅜	122⅝
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	117¼	119¼
United States 10-40s, registered	117	117⅛
United States 10-40s, coupon	117¾	117⅝
United States 5s, 1881, registered	117	117⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	117⅛	117⅜

*Called.

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $17,000 for interest and $326,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$31,594,000
Gold balances	1,103 000
Currency balances	1,236,679

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$85,143,992
Currency balances	3,433,389
Gold exchanges	5,682,929
Gold balances	1,082,305

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	30	Han. & St. Jo. due '87.	101¾		
Alabama 5s, '86	30	N. Y. Reg. B. L.	107¼		
Ark. 6s, Funded	35	N. Y. 6s, G. R., '87	116		
Ark. 7s, L. E. & L. St.	10	N. Y. 6s, G. C., '77	116		
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R.	10	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	16		
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S.	10	N. C. 6s, A. & O.	16		
Ark. 7s, Miss. O. & R. Riv.	10	N. C. N. C. R. J. & O.	50		
Connecticut 6s	106	N. C. N. C. R. A. & O.	50		
Georgia 6s	92	N. C. N. C. R. off J. & J.	30		
Ga. 7s, new bonds	102	N. C. N. C. R. off A. & O.	30		
Ga. 7s, indorsed	99	N. C. Fund. Act 1866	9		
Ga. 7s, Gold Bonds	93¾	N. C. Fund. Act 1868	8½		
Indiana 5s	103¾	N. C. new bonds J. & J.	8		
Illinois coup. 6s, '77	103¾	N. C. new bonds A. & O.	8		
Illinois coup. 6s, '79	103¾	N. C. Sp. Tax class 3	3¾		
Ill. 6s, War Loan	103½	Ohio 6s, 1875	102½		
Kentucky 6s	103½	Ohio 6s, 1881	105		
Louisiana 6s	35¼	Ohio 6s, 1886	108		
La. 6s, new bonds	38	Rhode Island 6s	106		
La. 6s, Levee	38	South Carolina 6s	34		
La. 7s, Penitentiary	38	S. C. 6s, Ja. & July	32		
La. 6s, Levee Bonds	38¾	S. C. 6s, A. & Oct	32		
La. 8s, L. Bds. of '75	35½	S. C. Fund. Act '66	32		
La. 8s of 1910	10	S. C. L. C. '69, J. & J.	32		
Michigan 6s, '78-'79	103	S. C. L. C. '89, A. & O.	32		
Michigan 6s, '83	106	S. C. 7s of '88	35		
Michigan 7s, '90	110	Tennessee 6s, old	45½		
Mo. 6s, due '78	102	Virginia 6s, old	38		
Mo. 6s, Bds. due '94-5	102¼	Va. 6s, Con. bds	72		
Mo. L. B. d. '81 to '91	102½	Va. 6s, ex-matu'd C.	67½		
Asy. or Un'y due '92	101½	Va. 6s, Con., 2d S	43		
Han. & St. Jo. due '76	101¾	Va. 6s, Def. bds	9		
Han. & St. Jo. due '86	101½	Dis. Col. 3-65s, 1924	66½		

And the following for railway mortgages:

A. & Susq. 1st bds	113¼	Cl., P. & A., new bds	101½
A. & Susq. 2d bds	105½	Det., M. & Tol. bds	101½
Boston, H. & Erie 1st	19	Buff. & Erie new bds	100¼
B. C. R. & M. 1st 7s, G.	36	Buff. & State L. 7s	102
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st	31½	Lake Sh. Div. bds	100¾
Chicago & Alton 1st	115	Lake Sh. Con. C. 1st	103
Chicago & Alton 2d	112	Lake Sh. Con. R. 1st	102
St. L., Jack. & Chi. 1st	99	Lake Sh. Con. R. 2d	93½
Chi., B. & Q. Con. 7s	109½	Mar. & Cin. 1st	106
Chi., R. I. & P. 1st 7s	110¼	Mich. C. 7s, 1902	100¾
C. R. I. & P. S. F. I. 6's	95	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	101½
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st, N.	114	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	103½
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st, C.	107½	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102¾
Cen. R. of N. J. Con.	103¾	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C.	121
L. & W. B. Con. guar.	96⅝	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, R.	116⅝
Am. Dock & Imp. Bs.	100½	Harlem 1st, 7s	112½
M. & St. P. 1st & P. D.	113	Ohio & M. Con. S. F.	93½
M. & S. P. 2d 7-10. P. D.	94	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	93
M. & S. P. 1st 7s, $ G. R. D.	90½	Ohio & Miss. 2d, Con.	68
M. & S. P. 1st, La C. D.	96¼	Cen. Pac. Gold bds	106¾
M. & S. P. 1st, I. & M. D.	84	Cen. Pac. Cal. & O. 1st	90
M. & S. P. 1st, I. & D.	81	Cen. Pac. 1st Aid bds	112
M. & St. P. 1st, H. & D.	91	Cen. Pac. L. G. bds	90
M. & St. P. Con. S. F.	81¾	Western Pac. bds	96¾
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	104½	Union Pac. 1st bds	105⅜
C. & N. W. Con. bds	93½	U. P. Land Grant 7s	100
C. & N. W. Ex. bds	90	U. P. Sinking Fund	95¾
Chic. & N. W. 1st	100¼	At. & Pac. Land Gt.	20
C. & N. W. C. G. bds	84½	So. P. R. bds. of Mo.	54
C. & N. W. R. G. bds	83¾	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	87⅛
Centennials 10-40s	93	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d	64
Chicago & Mil. 1st	100	Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.	102¾
Winona & St. P. 1st	77	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	113
Winona & St. P. 2d	50	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	100
C., C., C. & I. 1st 7s, S. F.	105¾	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	101
Morris & Essex 1st	115	Cleve. & Pitts. C. S. F.	106
Morris & Essex 2d	109¾	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th S. F.	102½
M. & E. Construct'n	100	Col., Chic. & I. 1st	40
M. & E. 1st Con. G'd.	105½	Col., Chic. & I. 2d	16
Erie 1st, Extended	103	St. Louis & I. M. 1st	92½
Erie 2d 7s, '79	101¼	Alton & T. H. 1st	106
Erie 4th 7s, '80	91	Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	85
Erie 5th 7s, '85	90	Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	67
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, 7s	80	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	78
B., N. Y. & E. 2d, 7s	80	Tol. & W., W. D.	60
H. & St. Jo. 8s, Con.	79½	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex.	89
Ced. Falls & Minn. 1st	80½	T. & W. 1st, St. L. D.	57½
L. Boom. & W. 2d	12	Hannibal & Nap. 1st	30
M. So. 7 per cent. 2d	100⅝	Gt. West. 1st, 1888	78
M. So. N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	105⅜	Gt. West. 2d, 1893	50½
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	107	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	30
Cleve. & Tol. S. bds.	102	Laf., Bloom. & M. 1st	61
Cl., P. & A., old bds.	103¾		

And the following for the City bank shares:

America	152½	Mechanics'	136
American Exchange	116	Merchants'	123
Central National	100	Nassau	103
Chatham	140	New-York	132
Chemical	1600	Ninth National	80
City	300	Park	140
Commerce	120	Republic	85
Corn Exchange	133	Shoe & Leather	151
First National	300	St. Nicholas	100
Fulton	152	State of New-York	104
Gold Exchange	119		
Importers' & Trad's.	197		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—DEC. 3.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bichley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	103*	
City 6s, new		106⅜
Camden and Amboy Railroad		145
Pennsylvania Railroad	51	51⅜
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	55⅝	55⅞
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62⅜	62¾
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	43⅜	44
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	19⅞	20
Northern Central Railroad	32¾	33
Lehigh Construction	49¼	49¾
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	107	

*Ex-interest.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD. Holders of the first mortgage Six per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company are notified that by sending their address to the Committee, at the office of Perkins, Livingston, Post & Co., No. 59 Liberty st., a copy of the plan of reorganization will be forwarded to them.

C. L. PERKINS,
JESSE HOYT,
L. H. MEYER,
Committee of First Mortgage Bondholders.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1875.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 3, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	7	Hides, No	1,449
Bees-wax, pks	1	Hides, bales	213
Beans, bbls	78	Leather, sides	6,179
B. W. Paper, bags	250	Oil, bbls	116
Copper, pigs	75	Oil-cake, pks	5,024
Cotton, bales	7,920	Pork, pks	295
Dried Fruit, pks	88	Beef, pks	1,617
Eggs, bbls	1,448	Lard, tcs	155
Flour, bbls	17,585	Cut-meats, pks	3,233
Meal, bbls	200	Butter, pks	4,494
Wheat, bushels	74,500	Cheese, pks	11,113
Corn, bushels	20,518	Resin, bbls	60
Oats, bushels	20,275	Tallow, pks	176
Malt, bushels	112	Peanuts, bags	544
Rye, bushels	2,000	Sumac, bags	70
Peas, bushels	12,600	Sugar, hhds	299
Grass-seed, bags	187	Tobacco, hhds	283
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Tobacco, pks	598
Grease, pks	108	Whisky, bbls	530
Hops, bales	311	Wool, bales	182

GOODS AND SHOES—A limited movement has been reported in wholesale trade, with moderate business in a jobbing way, at generally unchanged quotations. Offerings unusually light, and holders of really desirable stock confident in their views. The sales through the auction rooms have shown rather more animation, with a somewhat livelier competition for the better qualities of goods. Finishing stock quiet at about former figures.

BRICKS—Have been generally quoted steady, on the basis of former rates, on a moderately active call for the leading kinds, chiefly to meet urgent wants.

CANDLES—Have been in slack request but without change of moment as to values. Adamantine quoted at 18c.@17c.; Paraffine, 20c.@21c.; Sperm, plain, 29c.@30c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Very quiet, to-day; quotations essentially as in our last. No invoices reported sold.

COTTON—Has been fairly active for early delivery at firm prices, quotations remaining as before....Ordinary quoted at 10⅞c.; Low Middling, 12¾c.@12⅞c.; Middling, 13 1-16c.@13⅛c. ₱ lb....Sales officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 3,042 bales, (of which 2,929 bales were on last evening,) including 50 bales to shippers, 885 bales to spinners, 303 bales to speculators, and 1,744 bales in transit.... The business for forward delivery has been very moderate, checked by the further slight advance claimed by holders. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,800 bales, (of which 900 bales were reported on Thursday,) with 700 bales on the call, on the basis of middling, with December options closing at 13 1-16c.@13 3-32c.; January, 13 5-32c.@13 3-16c.; February, 13 11-32c.@13¾c.; March, 13 17-32c.; April, 13¾c.@13 25-32c.; May, 13 15-16c.@13 31-32c.; June, 14¼c.@14 5-32c.; July, 14¼c.@14 9-32c.; August, 14 11-32c.@14¾c., showing an advance of 1-32c. ₱ lb....The receipts at this port since our last have been 7,920 bales....The receipts at the interior towns have been 20,981 bales, against 22,966 bales same day last week, and for the week 158,986 bales, against 183,823 bales last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Jan. 1, 1875, have been 4,445,495 bales, against 4,445,945 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (six days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 78,594 bales: to the Continent, 38,886 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 99,127 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 600,671 bales....The week's exports hence have been 14,129 bales.

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYEWOODS—A generally slow movement has been reported in Drugs and Dyes, prices of which have been without important alterations. Dyewoods have been in request at firm rates.

FERTILIZERS—Have been rather more sought after, and quoted steady in most instances.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less sought after, and has been quoted somewhat easier in price. The export call has been less urgent, and has been mostly for shipping Extras suited to the Bogota market. City Mills are pushed for sale, with having been mostly sold ahead of production. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,600 bbls., of all grades, including unsound lots, at $1 50@$5 75, mainly at the latter figure for choice Extra State, $5 60@$5 75, chiefly at $5 60@$5 70 for Double Extra Ohio, and $5 75@$6 for Family Extras....Rye Flour has been quiet at from $4 25@$5 30 for poor to very choice Superfine....Corn-meal has been lightly dealt in, yet quoted steady at from $3 15@$3 65 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $3 15@$3 65 for White do; $3 80@$3 90 for Jersey and Brandywine, and $4 for Brandywine, delivered, (the latter very scarce)....Sales have been reported of equal to 525 bbls....Cornmeal, in bags, quiet at $1 20@$1 70 ₱ 100 lbs....Buckwheat Flour, $2 60@$3 00 for State, and $2 35@$2 60 for Pennsylvania ₱ 100 lb.

FRUITS—The demand has been generally more satisfactory at firm prices. Sales 3,000 half bxs. Valencia Raisins at 10c.@10¼c., closing at 10½c.; 2,000 bxs. layer Raisins at $2 80; 2,500 bxs. loose Muscatel Raisins at $2 45@$3 25; 3 M bxs. Currants at 7c.@8c.; Turkey Prunes 6¾c.@8¼c.; a cargo of Brazil Nuts on private terms; 600 bags do., part at 6¾c.; 100 bags Sicily Filberts, 300 cases Figs, and 200 frails Dates, on private terms.

GRAIN—Wheat has been generally dull and heavy. The demand from all sources has been light. Holders of prime to choice have been claiming previous prices, but the sales reported have been 2c.@3c. under asking rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 68,000 bushels at $1 25 for good red Western afloat; $1 15@$1 22 for very poor to fair do., odd lots; $1 34@$1 35 for amber Western; $1 40 for white Western; $1 10 for ungraded Milwaukee Spring, called No. 3, afloat, (24,000 bushels); $1 22 for ungraded Minnesota spring; $1 07@$1 15 for inferior and mixed Spring; $1 05 for rejected Spring, and $1 30 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat....Corn has been less active, opening rather more firmly, but subsequently receding 2c. a bushel from the final quotations of yesterday, under reports of large deliveries of prime mixed Western. The latest dealings, however, indicated more steadiness. New in less request. Sales have been reported of 65,000 bushels at 74c.@76c. for sailing vessel Mixed Western, afloat, chiefly at 74c.@74¾c., and closing at 74¼c. for No. 2; 75c. for do; in store; 73c.@73½c. (nominally) for steamer do., afloat; 75c. for High Mixed Western, car lots; 74½c.@75½c. for yellow Western; 62c.@70c. for very damp to prime do; and Mixed Western, mainly at 66c.@69c.; and 61c.@66c. for inferior new White Western, car lots....Rye has been quoted tending on the basis of 90c. for prime Canada, in bond, with a reaction to 88c. for a cargo in load-load sold at the quoted rate. State, prime to choice, held above the views of buyers....Barley quoted firm but inactive; offerings much reduced; five car-loads of fair Canada reported sold at $1 12 ₱ bushel....Buckwheat about as last quoted, without further important movements....Oats have been quoted firm for strictly prime, which have been in good request for trade purposes; poor qualities rather irregular. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 72,000 bushels at 49½c. for prime Mixed Milwaukee, afloat; 48c. for prime Mixed Chicago, (14,000 bushels,) afloat; 45½c. for Rejected do, (a boat-load;) 43c.@47½c. for Mixed Western, car lots; 49c.@52c. for good to choice White State, car lots; 44½c.@49c. for poor to very choice Mixed State; 43c.@50c. for poor to very good White Western, mainly at 44c.@45c. for poor Ohio....Barley-malt quiet but held with confidence; strictly prime four-rowed State quoted at 1 30 bl, sixty days' credit....Hay, Straw and Feed essentially unaltered....Of Canada Peas, 4,000 bushels inferior, in bond, sold at $1 02; prime quoted at $1 07....The week's export clearances hence for Europe, with 83,950 bushels Wheat, 581,649 bushels Corn, 396 bushels Wheat, 111,149 bushels Corn, and 83,950 bushels Peas....Of Clover-seed, (which is very scarce,) a car-load of strictly prime Western was reported sold at 12½c. ₱ lb.

HEMP—Has been inactive at former rates. Jute Butts have been again quite freely purchased at buoyant prices. Sales, 3,100 bales, to arrive, at 2½-16c., gold, and 2¾c. currency.

HIDES—Have been in rather more request and quoted somewhat firmer, with sales of 3,192 Montevideo, 22½ lbs., at 21c., gold, 4 months; 5,000 Dry California, 1,900 Mexican, 2,500 Green-salted Texas, 750 Wet-salted do., 1,000 Dry Tampico, and 700 City Slaughters, on private terms.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Of Eastern Spruce Lumber further sales were made of 800,000 feet at $16@$17; market otherwise inactive; quotations essentially unchanged; 1,000,000 Eastern Laths sold at $1 50 per 1,000.

LEATHER—Sole has been in rather better request, partly for manufacturing, at a quiet former rates. Hemlock light and heavy weights, have been inquired for to a fair extent. Middle weights have been in least favor with buyers, and accommodating, thus tending to weaken prices. Upper Leather has been distributed recently for really desirable qualities. Upper Leather has been more sought after, especially low-priced stock, the offerings of which have been on a reduced scale. Morocco has been inactive. The better qualities of City Harness Leather have been in request at about steady rates....The week's receipts have been 61,252 sides and 1,407 bales; exports, 12,000 sides, of which 4,500 sides to Rio and 7,500 sides to the Continent.

We quote Sole thus: Hemlock Tanned—Light, 25c.@26c. for Buenos Ayres, 24c.@25c. for Orinoco, and 24c.@24½c. for California; Medium, 24c.@27½c. for Buenos Ayres, 26c.@27c. for Orinoco, and 25½c.@26½c. for California; Heavy, 27c.@28c. for Buenos Ayres, 26c.@28½c. for Orinoco, and 26c.@26½c. for California; good damaged stock, 23c.@24c.; poor do., 21c.@22c. Crop Slaughter, thus: Light Backs, 34c.@35c.; Middle Backs, 35c.@38c.; Light Crop, 31c.@33c.; Middle Crop, 33c.@36c.; Heavy Crop, 33c.@36c. ₱ lb....Texas thus: Light, 31c.@32c.; Middle and Over Crop, 32c.@34c.; Bellies, 21c.@18c.; Rough Hemlock, 25c.@26c.; Rough Oak, 26c.@29c. ₱ lb.

METALS—Ingot Cop

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 4, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée at 1:30—THE POSTILION OF LONJUMEAU, (German Opera)—Mr. Theodore Wachtel.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—OUR BOYS—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Lewis. Matinée.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge. Matinée.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—CASTE—Mr. Harry Beckett, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Dyas. Matinée.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—LITTLE EM'LY—Mr. G. F. Rowe, Mr. F. B. Warde, Miss Rosa Rand. Matinée.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—NOS INTIMES, (French Drama)—Matinée—L'ABIME. Mr. Charles Fechter.

STEINWAY HALL.—THEODORE THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERT.

LYRIC HALL.—DRAMATIC READINGS by Mr. George W. Woodward and Miss R. J. Wilbur.

HITCHCOCK'S THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

PARK THEATRE.—THE MIGHTY DOLLAR—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence. Matinée.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SONGS, DANCES, DRAMA. FARCE—Mr. Josh Hart. Matinée.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES. Matinée.

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

CHICKERING HALL—Matinée at 2—PIANO CONCERT. Dr. Von Bulow.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Matinée.

MASONIC TEMPLE.—GRAND BAZAAR in aid of Missions.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The scramble for the Speakership goes on at Washington with increasing bitterness, but with no more certainty as to the result. It is reported that Mr. KERR'S prospects are improving, and it is probable that his strength is of the kind that would show best as the decisive moment approaches. But pledges seem to have been freely exchanged between members and candidates on both sides, and the names of a good many Representatives figure on the lists of both contestants. It would be interesting reading if we could have, after the organization, an accurate account of who was cheated all around. The story would "involve" a good many members and at least one of the prominent candidates.

A partial suspension of coal mining in the Schuylkill region takes place to-day, and in about ten days the suspension will probably include four-fifths of all the collieries in that district. The accumulation of large stocks and the almost total absence of demand are the causes assigned for suspending rather earlier than usual, and for leaving little prospect of general resumption short of three months. Impoverished by their protracted strike last Spring, the miners are very badly prepared to face a Winter of enforced idleness. Bitter as the privations of the next few months are likely to be, they will at least serve to illustrate the folly of needless and unreasonable strikes. The anthracite trade for the year has, in spite of all drawbacks, shown some little improvement. The total production for the year will exceed twenty-three millions of tons, and will show an excess of at least a quarter of a million of tons in the trade of last year.

During their investigations yesterday into the organization and salaries of the official staff of the courts, the Senate Committee touched a point which will stand a little more elucidation. It appeared that the Clerk of the Superior Court is accustomed to receive fees for his services as Referee in cases assigned to him by the Judges. It would be worth while inquiring to what extent this practice prevails. It is clearly inconsistent with the spirit, if not with the letter, of the law, which provides that "no officer of the City Government shall have or receive to his use any fees, perquisites, or commissions, or any percentage, but every such officer shall be paid by a fixed salary." Though it may be claimed that court clerks are technically County officers, the Consolidation act would seem to bring them under the operation of the provision of the charter just quoted. In that case, their fees as Referees are clearly illegal, and should be claimed by the City Treasury, according to law. In any case, the practice of indulging favorite clerks with Refereeships is obviously not calculated to increase public confidence in the integrity of the Bench, and should be promptly discontinued.

It now appears that the *Sunnyside* was very lightly built, as, indeed, it is evident that she must have been, or else the thin ice formed in a rough night could not have crushed in her bow. It is also alleged by other steam-boat men that had her Captain taken proper precautions, the vessel need not have been lost, and that his neglect to signal for help was the immediate cause of an unnecessary loss of life. If it is true, as has been stated, that the Captain of the *Sunnyside* was in command of the *Vanderbilt* when the latter ran into and sunk the *Dean Richmond* some years ago, that fact is sufficient to warrant the suspicion that he was guilty of recklessness and carelessness in losing the *Sunnyside*—for nothing could have been more inexcusable than the collision between the *Vanderbilt* and the *Richmond*. It will not do to let this latest accident pass without an investigation, which will show whether the recklessness of the owners of the flimsy steam-boat or the carelessness of her Captain was the real cause of the drowning of some fifteen persons.

The Corporation Counsel has taken up the question of street-opening proceedings, with the view of checking the abuses which have made these proceedings the means of glaring extortion and robbery. The suggestions made by Mr. WHITNEY relate mainly to matters of detail; but, if heeded, they would effect a very decided saving in surveyors' bills and charges for clerk hire, &c. Some more radical reforms than these, however, must be devised before the interests of property-owners can be sufficiently protected. During his whole term of office, Controller GREEN has persistently urged on the attention of the public and the Legislature the necessity for some stringent remedy being applied to the exorbitant expenses of Street-opening Commissions. The courts have not sustained him in contending for a strict enforcement of the law of 1862, under which thirty cents a lineal foot is prescribed as the standard of compensation for the services of Street-opening Commissioners. The Court of Appeals recently refused to sanction the refusal of the Controller to pay the extravagant fees of GEORGE H. PURSER, GRATZ NATHAN, and others, on the ground that their bills had been taxed by Supreme Court Judges, and were, therefore, of the nature of judgments. As BARNARD and CARDOZO made the appointments and taxed the costs, it was, to say the least, unfortunate that no legal way of resisting these bills could be found. The entire subject is in a very confused condition, and Mr. WHITNEY would perform a public service by lending his aid to draft some remedial legislation to supply the acknowledged defects of the law of 1862, which is expressly styled "an act to prevent fraud in the opening and laying out of streets and avenues."

Great Britain is seldom without a little war on her hands, and she has got one which may prove more than usually irritating, in her quarrel with the Malay Government of Perak. Mr. BIRCH, whose murder is the immediate occasion of the pending hostilities, was one of three British Residents assigned respectively to Perak, Laroot, and Salangore. The native rulers, whose perpetual squabbling had deranged the commercial interests of Great Britain in the Malay Peninsula, agreed to ask and act upon the advice of these Residents, "in all questions other than those touching Malay religion and custom." That stipulation was, however, openly disregarded, and the Residents found themselves with the mere shadow of authority. One day a Malay tore down a proclamation posted by order of the Resident at Perak; he was struck by the interpreter of the Residency, and retaliated by stabbing that officer. Then ensued a riot, in the course of which Mr. BIRCH was murdered. So began the little war against the Malays, which is likely to end in compelling Great Britain to make considerable additions to her possessions in the Straits settlements.

PRESIDENT-MAKING.

There will be a great deal of important business awaiting the attention of Congress when it meets next week, but we much fear that the business which will chiefly occupy it will be that of President-making. Questions will be taken up or let alone with an almost exclusive view to the elections of next November. We already see the way in which this absorbing issue is entering into the preliminary work of the session. The *World* recommends a particular candidate for the Speakership on the ground that he "would add five hundred thousand votes to the Democratic ballot boxes next November." Five hundred thousand is a large number, and any Speaker of the House who could reinforce the Democratic Party to that extent would deserve to be hailed as its deliverer. Thus, before the session of 1875–6 fairly opens, the influence of the Presidential election of next year makes itself a power in politics. From this time forward, that power will constantly be on the increase, and no active politician will write a letter, or deliver a speech, or move one foot before the other, without thinking of that great struggle which will have to be decided eleven months hence.

One inevitable result of this will be that we shall get very little practical or useful work out of Congress. The best that can be hoped for, in reference to our finances is that the assembled wisdom of the nation will let them alone. It is almost certain, however, that inflation measures will be put forward as "feelers," and that the Democratic Party will, as a rule, be disposed to follow the example of Gov. HENDRICKS and others, and carry water on both shoulders. They will promise hard money to those who ask for it, and rag-money to those who want that. The object of the more prudent leaders will be to avoid any serious discussion of the subject, and to occupy public attention with "investigations" into the errors or corruption of the Republican Party. Then, again, Mr. SCOTT'S Texas Pacific scheme will be certainly forced upon the notice of the House in a very pressing manner, and we see it stated that an attempt will be made to obtain a revival of the Pacific Mail subsidy. Both of these schemes will meet with steady opposition from us; but how will the House stand in regard to them? There will be an active competition among the wire-pullers for the votes of Southern members, and the South is said to favor the Texas Pacific project on the ground that it would take a large amount of money into that section of the country. The Representatives of Pennsylvania are nearly sure to go in favor of it—indeed, a journal of that State recently said, in a very frank manner, that Pennsylvania wanted the Texas Pacific and other roads in the South as an outlet for the iron industries! This is one way of encouraging trade. People may smile at the proposition of our Pennsylvania contemporary, but in Congress there are a good many who will *not* smile at it, but who, on the contrary, will treat it as very right and proper, and based on the true principles of "political economy." When one remembers that the same interests will be found on the side of inflation and partial repudiation, it is not easy to avoid the conclusion that the struggle next year will be one of the most obstinate and bitter ever seen in this country. We are inclined to believe that the "hard money" section of the Democratic Party will constantly diminish in strength and numbers from this time.

The first result of all this must be the very thing which the Democrats profess to be most anxious to avoid—namely, the revival of third-term ideas. We do not say that Gen. GRANT himself will enter into, or even indirectly encourage, any schemes having this end in view; but they will be much talked of in one direction and another, and the more obstinately the Democrats make headway toward inflation and repudiation, the less obnoxious to the people will the third-term idea gradually become. The Democrats, in short, seem bent upon playing into Gen. GRANT'S hands, and as they have to deal with a man who makes very few mistakes, (outside of his appointments,) and has personally—as we firmly believe—nothing on earth to fear from "exposures" and "investigations," and who, moreover, is still far more popular with the masses of the people than most journalists or politicians realize—as this is the situation of affairs, the end of the session is likely to find Gen. GRANT much stronger than the beginning. A great financial danger will menace the country, and one road out of it will be distinctly visible, and people will be inclined to take that road and save themselves all further bother. That is very likely to be the tendency in or about May and June, 1876, and if it is, we shall have the third term upon us in a way that seemed very improbable a year ago.

Our own views on this subject are well understood, have been put forward, we may almost say, in season and out of season, and are not at all likely to undergo any change. If, then, we describe a state of affairs which we believe to exist, or is likely to exist next year, it is not because we admire it, or look forward to it with any satisfaction. A third term would be a departure from well-established precedents, almost amounting now to a part of that "unwritten law" which must necessarily enter largely into the practical government of any free country. It would be a lamentable event in the history of the United States; and yet repudiation, the loss of national credit, commercial ruin and dishonor, would be worse. Why should the Democrats be so blind and foolish as to force the people to choose between these two alternatives? Let them adopt the specie-payment policy, and put a candidate forward on that basis, and the third-term project would be practically killed, and some new man would undoubtedly be brought forward in the Republican Convention. Much will depend upon what is done and said in Congress this Winter. The Democrats have a great opportunity before them, although we admit that their path is surrounded with many difficulties, and that it will require the wisest kind of steering to get the party clear of them. Still, the immense advantage of a majority in the House of Representatives is theirs. What will they do with it? Turn it to good account, is the first supposition we should entertain, if we had not seen them make one stupendous blunder after another during the past few years—if we had not seen them, within the past few weeks, deliberately throw away Ohio and Pennsylvania; and if we did not see them at this very moment bent upon projects which are doomed to certain and hopeless failure.

MR. TILDEN TO THE WEST.

His Excellency Gov. Tilden has recently availed himself of the kind offices of the Chicago *Times* to lay before the people of the North-west his views on a variety of questions, political and personal. An interviewer from that paper learned from the Governor that he "considered the election of the Democratic State ticket the most remarkable victory which has ever happened in our political history." We agree with his Excellency in this opinion, though we should doubtless differ from him as to what made the election "remarkable" as a "victory for reform." One of the most remarkable of its features in our eyes is that it has done nothing and will do nothing for reform; another is that it was won by false pretense, and was a very narrow escape from defeat at that. The Governor told his Chicago friend that the Democratic ticket was elected by an "average majority of 17,000." This is a distinct misrepresentation of fact. The majority, as our readers may see by the official canvass which we publish this morning, was less than 7,000, and in the case of BIGELOW, the head of the ticket and the Governor's "favorite," was only 3,703. Nor is it a merely technical use of the word "majority" on which our statement is based. The Temperance vote was essentially the vote of Republicans, and must be added to that of the Republicans to reach an accurate conclusion touching the Democratic strength. It is to be noted also that Gov. TILDEN has nothing to say as to the result in the Legislature. We have given the vote for Senators in THE TIMES. If the Governor will take the trouble to "analyze" that, he will see that the vote for Republican candidates, and those of the Temperance Party, was nearly twenty thousand greater than the vote for the Democratic candidates, giving to them their full share of the anti-Tammany vote—which is another "remarkable" feature in this "victory" of the Governor.

We need hardly say that in his talk with, or to, the Chicago reporter, Gov. TILDEN took occasion to recite anew the story of his exploits in the contest with the Tammany Ring. No one could approach him on the subject of politics and hope to escape that narrative. We allude to it now, not because of the slightest novelty that it can have, but because incidentally Mr. TILDEN condescended to explain again his part in the management of the Democratic Party in this State during the domination of the Tweed Ring. We give his explanation in his own words. The phrase "before the open war began," refers to 1871, and the "five years" are from 1867 to 1871, inclusive. "For five years," says Gov. TILDEN, "before the open war began, I wearily held the Democratic organization in this State from being swept away by corrupt tendencies, in a continual struggle and against immense powers of patronage, official influence, and selfish and corrupt interests; and the rank and file of the rural voters stood by me."

This is Gov. TILDEN'S version of the disgraceful position he occupied during the most prosperous days of the Tweed and Canal Rings. Did he ever hear of the California humorist who held his antagonist down by his own nose which he had inserted in that gentleman's teeth for the purpose? The situation thus ingeniously described is curiously like the one Mr. TILDEN says that he maintained toward the men who were the real rulers in those memorable days. We have heard this explanation before. Mr. Tilden advanced it in his pamphlet on "The New-York Ring" in 1873. Then as now, he claimed that he was master of the situation and "generally had the majority" in the State conventions. We are bound to say that he made a strange use of his power for a man who was "wearily holding back the party from being swept away by corrupt tendencies." It was while he possessed, as he says, "the lead of the Democratic organization," that that organization twice placed in the Executive chair a tool of the Ring, and both times by the grossest frauds. It was during that period that this organization filled every important State office with the agents and partners of the Ring; that the legislative journal became the mere register of its decrees; and that the Canal Ring—which depended for its power on offices for which the State conventions made the nominations—gathered the richest portion of its spoils. We mention these facts, which the Governor has omitted, because they are the essential facts in the history of the period to which he refers, and because they are absolutely inconsistent with the correctness of the account he gives of his political career at that time. And, as a matter of kindness to the Governor, we should suggest that the less he says on this chapter in his history the sooner it will be forgotten.

Mr. TILDEN added to his disquisition on New-York politics a naïve statement of his feelings on his political future. He has no selfish interest in it, none in the least; but he "*should* be sorry to be remembered as an example of discouragement to his successors and to the young men who are growing up. He should regret to stand in their eyes as a monument to remind them that in such undertakings" as his own "the right will fail, and that all services and sacrifices for it will be wasted." This is in Mr. TILDEN'S happiest vein. It exhibits the native generosity of his character in its most striking and attractive form. Rather than discourage the "young men who are growing up" he would be willing to be elected President—perhaps for two terms, though we are confident that he would frown upon a third. What more could the young men ask? What more could even Mr. TILDEN offer?

THE GREAT SOURCE OF ILL HEALTH.

A number of correspondents have lately submitted to the public plans for preventing the escape of sewer-gas into dwelling-houses. Several others have proposed a system of ventilation for the sewers themselves. To begin with, our system of sewerage is radically bad. The City has been built up over springs and streams which were choked, not drained. A net-work of sewer-pipes of various dimensions was laid over the island, buried out of sight, and almost out of reach. The condition of the interior of the sewers is practically unknown. These, after many ramifications, debouch into the North and East Rivers, where at certain seasons of the year high tides obstruct their openings and create an inward current. Another generation may have the money and courage to tear up the old net-work, and build under the pavements well-ventilated brick tunnels, large enough to admit the passage of workmen, and in which service pipes for water, gas, &c., may be arranged from time to time without ever disturbing the surface. We are afraid our present readers will not live to see the day.

The usual system of City sewerage may be likened to a tree with its main branches, twigs, and fine tendrils. The main sewers branch off into laterals; small pipes enter the houses, and these divide up into numerous little inlets—or outlets; and these are open in bed-rooms, bath-rooms, kitchens, and closets. One practical class of men take hold of these "twigs" with great earnestness and advocate various plans for the prevention of the entrance of sewer-gas into the houses through the escape pipes. Another set of observers incline to the opinion that we should work upon the main sewers, and leave the smaller extremities for the time. One plan suggested involves the construction of air-tight tanks under the pavement at regular intervals, into which soil and waste pipes may discharge, and which shall be nightly emptied by pneumatic process. The violence of the suction employed, it is argued, will absolutely cleanse all the pipes which run into the tank. This involves a great change in the existing system, and two or three suggestions from other correspondents will be received with favor, perhaps, because they seem more immediately practicable. Following out the idea of ventilating houses by means of vertical heated flues, it is thought that a similar apparatus, on a larger scale, might be applied to street sewers. Cast-iron towers for this purpose might be set up at available points, and made sufficiently ornamental to prevent them from being unsightly obstructions. It is also suggested that ordinary ventilating towers might be built along the line of the main sewers, on the highest parts of the island, leaving the foul air and noxious gases to escape by natural movement.

Certainly, this last-named plan has to recommend it an element of economy. And another proposition—simply to ventilate the sewers at the man-holes—seems to be still less difficult of execution. It is urged that the forces continually at work in the inward and outward "breathing" of the sewers will accomplish all that is needed by way of ventilation, provided ample passage to the surface is afforded. As it is, the sewer openings on the surface of the ground are rigorously closed; and, as if to be sure that the noxious gases shall find their way into dwelling-houses by pipes at the extremities, some of the City factories "blow out" their steam-pipes into the laterals, and drive the poisonous fumes out at innumerable little outlets. If gratings are placed over the man-holes, the problem of sewer ventilation will certainly be more nearly solved than it is now. A wire netting covered with coarse charcoal is an effectual deodorizer for the ventilating flues; and this simple arrangement has been used with success in some European cities. We are aware that even so practicable a system of sewer ventilation as this will be regarded with doubt by some of our citizens, who have gradually come to the conclusion that nothing of the sort can be intrusted to a municipal government like ours. But if we are thus easily discouraged, we may as well give up every proposition of sanitary reform.

At all events, every citizen should try to avail himself of the most promising plans for ventilating his own house. While he waits for the City to take care of the sewers, an insidious enemy enters his home, bringing death and distress. Any man can, at slight expense, run a tin tube from a sewer-pipe trap, under the sidewalk, to the roof of his house, and so divert a foul current to the upper air. Or the plan of hot air flues may be adopted. But we must not forget that multitudes of people will never use even the simplest precautions to prevent the entrance of sewer-gas into their dwelling-places. Their health concerns the general welfare, and it is the business of the City, once for all, to attack the enemy in the underground works. If the sewers can be fairly ventilated by any available means, that must be done at public expense. No man, no corporation, should be permitted to use the sewers as such a way as to endanger the public health; and the question of driving all danger from these subterranean channels is now one of prime importance.

A DARK CONSPIRACY.

It is useless to disguise the fact that we are in danger of having a colored nurse of GEORGE WASHINGTON exhibited at the Centennial celebration. Most people fancy that we are safe from such a contingency, inasmuch as WASHINGTON was born in 1732, and therefore any possible colored woman who nursed the father of his country in his infancy, and who still survives, would require to be considerably more than one hundred and forty-three years of age. But we must not permit a false security to prevent us from taking measures to preserve us from a national Centennial calamity. There are abundant signs that a deliberate effort is making to manufacture a colored woman of the required age, and if the conspiracy is permitted to go on unnoticed, we shall find ourselves next July confronted with a nurse of GEORGE WASHINGTON, fully equipped with certificates, and in the necessary condition of dilapidation.

Those who read the newspapers attentively cannot fail to notice that paragraphs concerning colored persons of astonishing longevity are constantly making their appearance. Within the last six months centenarian negroes have become a drug in the market, while obituaries of colored women from one hundred to one hundred and twenty years of age are daily multiplying. No one who seriously reflects upon this fact will suppose that it is meaningless. Western and Southern editors do not suddenly break into discussions concerning the longevity of colored women without having an object in so doing. It is quite conceivable that, in the dearth of other news, a country editor might comment on the death of "Aunt Sarah," at the age of ninety-nine; but when a dozen editors, in a dozen different States, almost simultaneously exclaim in large capitals, "Another colored woman lives 110 years!" or "Death of a colored woman aged 115!" it is worse than folly to suppose that they are expressing genuine surprise over actual occurrences. Only a few days since a St. Louis paper invented a colored woman of 120 years, and asserted that she had frequently seen GEORGE WASHINGTON, and had actually nursed JOE JOHNSTON'S mother. In a few weeks more some other paper will describe a colored woman 125 years old, and by Spring we may look for quite a shower of colored persons between 130 and 140 years of age.

All this is, of course, intended to prepare the public mind for the production in July next of WASHINGTON'S original and only nurse, aged 160, who, on her sixteenth birthday, was appointed to the sole care of the Father of his Country, and who, for the ensuing half dozen years, was accustomed to wheel his baby carriage and to attend to his bottle and his toys. There can be little doubt that this identical nurse has already been selected, and that, in some remote country village, she is now being crammed with reminiscences of WASHINGTON'S babyhood, and reduced by skillful physicians to a sufficient degree of attenuation to render her appearance consistent with her alleged age. Slave-dealers who sold her at different periods since the beginning of the century, are probably preparing to certify to the fact that in 1812, or thereabouts, she looked to be as old as she does at present, and that she was then dressed in deep mourning for her beloved "Massa Garge," while country Justices of the Peace in Virginia, Georgia, and Louisiana are painfully learning to write an order to certify to the unimpeachable veracity of the aforesaid slave-dealers.

It was thought when TUPPER announced that he would visit the Centennial and bring with him an original drama, of which GEORGE WASHINGTON is to be the hero, that we knew the worst that awaited us. But the gloom which the news of TUPPER'S awful purpose cast over the community will be deepened by the prospect of the coming of WASHINGTON'S nurse. TUPPER will have to produce his play in a theatre, from which it will be entirely practicable for every one to carefully stay away; but WASHINGTON'S nurse will, of course, be enthroned on a pedestal in the great Exhibition hall, where she will distribute photographs of herself, and illustrate the manner in which the infantile WASHINGTON was accustomed to sing of the improbable baby who was cradled in a tree-top, and to recite the moving ballad of Mother Hubbard's acute but suffering dog. It is idle to say that there is no sufficient reason to suppose that this maddening spectacle is to be exhibited. It is quite possible that an early exposure of the plot will render it abortive, but that a plot to provide a Washington's Colored Nurse for the Centennial is in existence and activity the columns of the Western and Southern press afford abundant evidence. On no other hypothesis can we satisfactorily explain so widespread an editorial interest in aged colored women. Our only safety lies in resolutely refusing to believe in all colored centenarians of either sex, and in letting the editorial conspirators understand that their attempts to impose impossible colored women upon our credulity are fully understood, and will no longer be tolerated.

AMUSEMENTS.

PARK THEATRE.

Last night Mrs. Florence took her benefit at this theatre, and was very cordially received by a large audience. The play of the "Mighty Dollar" was performed for the ninetieth time, and there were many among the audience who had evidently seen it more than once, for the "points" made by the chief characters were instantly received as old friends. A more amusing performance is not at present to be seen in this City—everybody who goes to the Park Theatre during the stay of the Florences is sure, at least, of getting many a hearty laugh, and that is quite sufficient reason for paying a visit to a theatre at any time. The character of *Hon. Bardwell Slote* is full of humor and originality, and its very extravagances will not be regarded as caricatures of those who have seen much of life in Washington. *Mr. Slote* is sure to be welcome in whatever part of the country he makes his appearance. Mrs. Florence has also a most amusing part, and makes the most of it. The attractions of this or any other play could not fail to be increased by the grace and beauty of Miss Maud Granger. We strongly recommend those of our readers who have not yet seen the "Mighty Dollar" to profit by the few remaining opportunities open to them, for Mr. Stuart will shortly produce the new play about which there is at present so much talk and mystery, and to which Lord Houghton is understood to have added a few finishing touches just before his departure.

THE VON BULOW CONCERTS.

Dr. Von Bülow's eleventh concert at Chickering Hall occurred last evening, and his final appearance in this City for some weeks will be effected to-day. Last night, he rendered as a solo Brahms' variations and fugue on an air of Handel, and took part in Spohr's third grand trio, and in Schumann's quintet, Opus 44. Finer playing than that of Brahms' work can scarcely be imagined, the wonderful clearness of the pianist's execution being apparent in the most intricate passages, and numberless opportunities being offered to admire the beauty and evenness of his tone and the nice effects of light and shade thanks to which even the dryest writing became attractive. In response to an encore, Dr. Von Bülow added to the programme the andante, if we mistake not, from a violoncello concerto by Mendelssohn, which he interpreted with the co-operation of Mr. Bergner. The Schumann quintet, brimming with life and melody, went charmingly, the pianist directing or rather inspiring the other players, while the keys, under his practiced fingers, vied with the strings in expressiveness as well as in brilliancy of utterance. The vocalist of the evening was Mr. A. E. Stoddard, who manages a powerful voice with considerable skill, and whose singing of "Ye Verdant Hills," and of two songs by Liszt and Schumann, was much applauded.

CITY NOTES.

"The Mighty Dollar" will be acted at the Park Theatre twice to-day.

"The Two Orphans" will be played at the Brooklyn Theatre this afternoon.

"Rose Michel" will be the matinée attraction at the Union Square Theatre to-day.

The San Francisco Minstrels will give their wonted *après midi* representation to-day.

The last matinée performance of "Little Em'ly," at Booth's, is set down for to-day.

"Caste" may be witnessed at Wallack's Theatre this afternoon, as well as to-night.

Herr Wachtel appears at the Academy this afternoon, "Le Postillon" being the opera.

"Our Boys" will be represented at the Fifth Avenue Theatre this afternoon as well as this evening.

Matinée entertainments may be attended to-day at the Eagle Theatre, the Olympic Theatre, the Third Avenue Theatre, and the Parisian Varieties.

Mr. Fechter appears in "L'Abîme," at the Lyceum Theatre matinée, to-day, and to-night. "Nos Intimes" will be acted at the same house by the French artists who perform with Mr. Fechter.

Mr. Theodore Thomas' second symphony concert is announced for this evening at Steinway Hall. Following is the complete programme:

Symphony, No. 2, C minor, op. 134 (new.) Reinecke; Concertstück, op. 92 (first time.) Schumann. Mme. Madeline Schiller and Orchestra: Introduction, Finale, "Tristan und Isolde," Wagner; Symphony, No. 7, in A, op. 92, Beethoven

At to-day's concert at Chickering Hall, Dr. Von Bülow will play the berceuse, Opus 57; the impromptu, Opus 36; the scherzo, Opus 39; the tarantella, Opus 40 and the valse brillante, Opus 42—all by Chopin; Miss Cronyn will sing, and, under the head of concerted music, a trio by Beethoven and a quartet by Rheinberger will be interpreted.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Mr. John McCullough acted this week in Washington.

Mrs. D. P. Bowers was this week at the St. Louis Olympic.

Mr. John T. Raymond performed in Providence this week.

Mrs. J. A. Oates was at the Pittsburg Opera-house this week.

Grau & Chizzola's opera bouffe troupe are delighting the Texans.

Miss Charlotte Thompson acted this week at Library Hall in Pittsburg.

"Caste," with Mr. Honey as *Eccles*, has been produced at the Boston Globe.

Mr. John E. Owens acted this week at the Grand Opera-house in Baltimore.

Mr. Edwin Booth was at the Walnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, this week.

Miss E. V. Proudfoot acted with Mr. E. L. Davenport, in Baltimore, this week.

"Henry V.," with Mr. Rignold, was the attraction at the Boston Theatre this week.

Mr. Frank Mayo acted in "Davy Crockett" at Whitney's Opera-house in Detroit this week.

The McKee Rankin Combination acted at De Bar's, in St. Louis, this week. Mr. Laurence Barrett performs there on Monday.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Mme. Fargueil, who was filling a fifteen days' theatrical engagement at Bordeaux, has had a triumphant success in the title part of "Rose Michel."

The Paris Odéon announced its reopening for Nov. 19, with Geffroy in the first act of the "Misanthrope," Rossi in the fifth act of "Othello," and a musical interlude.

The manager of the Théâtre du Château d'Eau, M. Dejean, has resolved to give bals-masqués during the coming season, notwithstanding the fifteen per cent. tax for the poor and five per cent. for author's dues.

A telegram from Vienna states that the representation of the "Deux Orphelines" at the Karl Theatre in that city met with an unprecedented success. The manager, Janner, was obliged to make his appearance on the stage.

The Argentina Theatre at Rome has produced the ballet "Brahma," by Monplaisir. It obtained a complete success. Mme. Boschetti received the warmest applause, and was the object of a perfect ovation. In addition to being a most distinguished dancer, her acting surpassed the general expectation.

The following note has appeared simultaneously in several of the Paris journals: "Since January last, when the Grand Opera was opened, 149 representations have been given, the gross receipts being 2,772,894 francs, or an average of 18,735 francs per night. The cost of each performance, liberally allowed for and including the tax for the poor amounts to about 11,000 francs. The profit will therefore, sum up to 1,036,000 francs, the half of which will fall to the manager." M. Halanzier publishes a reply, in which, after attributing the above to the *Assistance Publique*, he declares that the expenses each night are over one-third more than is thus stated, all particulars of the management having been given by him in his published letter to the National Assembly.

Galignani of Nov. 25 says: "The *début* of the tenor Stéphane, at the Opéra Comique, in the part of *Lorédan*, in 'Haydée,' took place on Friday night. The first success of this singer, who last year made a successful campaign at Troyes, was in part confirmed. He is tall and well looking, is tolerably at home on the stage, but has still much to learn as a singer. He is a falsetto tenor, such as was in favor before the great vogue of Duprez. The larynx is not trained at present as it was in the time of Nourrit, Martin, Elleviou, Lays, and Legros. The new candidate is obliged to constantly use the head-notes for high passages, but with study he may make an excellent tenor for comic opera. He played and sang the scene of the first act: 'Ah! que Venise est belle!' with much spirit, and, after the duet in the second act, his success was considered definitive."

A NEW FRENCH PLAY.

Writing of the Vaudeville Theatre, in Paris, *Galignani's* critic says: "The 'Scandales d'hier' of M. Barrière, a comedy in three acts, has been produced here with decided success. The plot is of an interesting character: The *Marquise de Lipari* (Mme. Gérard) is married, but her husband is so infirm, and seems to have so short a time to live, as to explain her not receiving too coldly the attentions of *Baron de Strade*, (Bilhet,) a young diplomatist. She has in her service as companion a poor but charming young girl, *Mlle. Julie Letellier*, (Mlle. Pierson,) remarkable for her steadiness of conduct, who has also her admirers. There are two aspirants to her hand—one *Albert de la Frênay*, (P. Berton,) of noble family, young, and sincerely in love, but involved in the toils of a fascinating mistress, the *Viscountess de Maillard*, (Mlle. Massin.) *Albert* resolves to break off his liaison with this last, at the risk of incurring her hatred and exposing himself to her vengeance. The other admirer of *Julie Letellier* is *Maxime de Villedieu*, (Tram,) but it may be readily seen that *Albert* is the preferred, notwithstanding the reserve maintained by the young lady, accounted for by the modesty of her position. Such are the principal persons of the drama. The first scene is in the drawing-room of the *Marquise de Lipari*; where, on the guests leaving, *M. de Strade* indiscreetly conceals himself, in order to obtain an interview with the mistress of the house; but once shut up in the apartment, he cannot leave without causing a great scandal, and to spare her reputation he is forced to descend from a window, but unfortunately the room he enters is that of *Mlle. Letellier*. At that moment *M. de Villedieu* is in the street, and, recognizing *Strade*, at once supposes that the other is the favored lover of *Julie*. In despair he quits Paris, and only returns after an absence of six months. In that interval *Albert* has married *Julie*, in spite of the opposition of his family, and, above all, of an old grandmother, who is filled with aristocratic ideas, and who exclaims against the misalliance. She, however, at last decides on visiting her grandson, and on seeing *Julie* is so charmed with the young wife as to forget all her previous objections. Everything is perfectly happy; but the *Marquise de Lipari* is not so, for although her husband is dead, *Strade* does not arrive to claim her hand. On the other hand, the *Viscountess de Maillard* is furious at the abandonment of *Albert*, and meditates revenge. Having heard from *Villedieu* the story of the descent from the window, she tells the story publicly, and *Julie* is shunned in society. At last, a tremendous scene of explanation ensues, in which all the principal personages take part, and at the moment appearances seem most conclusive against the young wife, *M. de Strade* arrives and rectifies the statements by declaring that he alone was guilty and, as he is still free, he offers his hand to the *Marquise*. Mlle. Pierson, as the calumniated girl, played admirably, and Mlle. Massin, as the *Viscountess*, not only looked beautiful but displayed two toilettes of such exquisite taste and richness as to provoke a murmur of admiration through the theatre. The male characters were all very carefully filled, and the piece must, as stated above, be set down as an undoubted success."

OBITUARY.

CHRISTOPHER T. O'CONNOR.

Christopher T. O'Connor, better known as "Chris." O'Connor, died at his residence in Fifteenth street last evening, after a short but painful illness. Mr. O'Connor, although not a player himself, long occupied a prominent position among billiard men, having been connected with this particular kind of amusement for nearly forty years. He was born in this City, and lived here during his lifetime. His father was a maker of billiard-tables, and young "Chris" was apprenticed as a boy to Michael Phelan, then in Barclay street. Subsequently the elder O'Connor and Mr. Phelan joined their two interests by establishing Christopher and Hugh W. Collender, Mr. Phelan's son-in-law, in business for themselves. The two were partners from 1854 until 1866, when O'Connor sold out his interest to Mr. Phelan. He then opened a billiard-room in Fourteenth street, where he has since remained. Personally Mr. O'Connor was one of the most popular men in New-York. He was warm-hearted, charitable, and a man of great originality. He has long been known for his prominence in bringing about billiard matches. He was the chief backer of Dudley Kavanagh, a player who was never defeated. He accompanied John C. Heenan to Europe, and was his principal backer in his prize-fight with Sayers. Indeed, he has been so conspicuous in sporting events during almost a quarter of a century that his name is among a certain class of people one of the most familiar ones in this country. A few days ago Mr. O'Connor

A LEAF FROM HISTORY.

MR. GREELEY, JOHN MORRISSEY, AND THE TRIBUNE.

John Morrissey does not appear to be in very good odor with the "young editor." With the young editor's predecessor, however, he was on very good terms—so much so that Mr. Horace Greeley held a long consultation with Morrissey at Delmonico's in April, 1870. The interview was reported at the time in the *Sun*, (April 4,) and Mr. Greeley accepted it as correct. Some parts of it are worth recalling just now, seeing that Mr. Morrissey is being represented as the *Republican* candidate for Senator, (which he never was,) elected by Republican votes—there not being Republicans enough in the district to make the slightest difference even in a closely contested election. That Morrissey was thought worthy of being taken into confidential and important consultation by Horace Greeley—who was, in 1870, a sort of moral "Boss" in the Republican Party—is sufficiently proved by the following interesting extracts:

"On Friday afternoon a *Sun* reporter met Mr. Morrissey in the rooms of Sheriff O'Brien. Morrissey expressed a wish to have an interview with Mr. Greeley. The *Sun* reporter arranged the interview, which took place at 6:30 P. M., at Delmonico's. They met Mr. Greeley as he was just coming out. After going up stairs and taking a seat at a table Mr. Morrissey asked Mr. Greeley to have something to eat. Mr. Greeley declined, saying that he had just had his supper. He also refused to smoke. As Mr. Morrissey was about to take some wine the *Sun* reporter said, 'You forget, Mr. Morrissey, that Mr. Greeley has no small vices; he uses neither tobacco nor wine.'

After some preliminary conversation the interview was begun as follows:

Mr. Morrissey—Mr. Greeley, I believe I am indebted to you for the kind manner in which you spoke of me in the *Tribune* on the morning before my election to Congress. I had no reason to expect such kindness from you. While all the other Republican papers, and some papers in my own party, were calling me a gambler and a bruiser and a thief, and vilifying me in every shape and manner, the *Tribune* came out with a kind word for me on the morning before election. I thank you very much for that article, Mr. Greeley.

Mr. Greeley—Well, I knew that you were no worse, and I thought you were much better, than those who were abusing you at that time, Mr. Morrissey. * * * * * *

Mr. Greeley—I understand that many men in office in this City who call themselves Republicans are just as corrupt as Tweed and Sweeny. I suppose, of course, that Henry Smith and Manierre will be kept in the Police Commission, where they are now. That's the bargain. But what do you propose to do? What do you want me to do?

Mr. Morrissey—I want you to open the eyes of these Republican Senators. I want you to tell them what the defeat of this charter will do. You can control them.

Mr. Greeley—Well, I will do what I can, but I am afraid it is too late; I am afraid the bargain is made, and that most of them are committed to the charter as it is; but I don't believe you can control your three men. Genet seems to be dead sure against the charter, but Norton and Creamer appear shaky. They say that Norton is honest. I am glad to hear it. I hope it is so. But I am told that he is very poor, and these men are spending an immense amount of money; I hear that they have carried over a million dollars to Albany, and that they offer almost any amount for a vote. As for Creamer, I don't think you can trust him any way; he is just as liable to take one side as another. I trust Norton is true, but I have my doubts.

Mr. Morrissey—If you can bring the Republicans up solid these three men will go with them. They are sworn and pledged to go against the charter just as soon as they have a chance to beat it. Genet will vote against it anyhow, and if they are assured that the Republicans will not go back on them, Norton and Creamer will follow suit. Let the Republicans give them a chance, and see if they don't. They will offer any number of amendments. If the Republicans will support them, they can put a new face on the charter and pass it. The Election law should be offered as an amendment. Hitch that on and pass the charter, and the Republicans, I tell you, will poll 60,000 votes this Fall.

Mr. Greeley—I will do all that I can; but, as I said before, I am afraid it is too late. I shall open on the Republicans in the *Tribune* on Monday, and shall warn them what to expect. I would say something to-morrow, but it would be of no use. It would only put Tweed and Sweeny on their guard. I shall open upon them without mercy on Monday, but I am fearful it is too late in the day. You had better be sure of your three Senators in the meantime. I believe Genet can be trusted, but I have my doubts about Norton and Creamer. Norton is too poor to vote against the charter, and Creamer is too much of a trimmer. * * * I will do what I can, but I am afraid it is too late. I am afraid the whole thing is settled—that every man has got his price and is committed to the bill. And then I am not so sure about Norton or Creamer. Still I do not despair. Many of the Republican Senators will be down to-night. Some of them will probably be at the Union League to-night. I shall see just as many of them as I can, and personally urge them to give us a real reform charter. Parker will probably be down to-morrow evening. He was down last Sunday and called upon me. I may possibly see him to-morrow night, and will do what I can with him. I think he will go right—I think so, but don't know, I'm sure. * * * * * *

Mr. Morrissey—I will see Norton, Creamer, and Genet as soon as possible. They will all be down to-night. I am certain that they will stand firm. Hoffman, you know, Mr. Greeley, is like wax in the hands of Tweed and Sweeny.

Mr. Greeley—I know it. And therein lies one of our greatest dangers. The charter might be carried loaded with so many amendments that Hoffman would veto it, and everything would be lost. For the charter, even as it is, is a vast improvement upon the present City Government. Hoffman's veto power, however, will also have an influence over those country members who might depend upon somebody besides Tweed to rush their local bills through the Legislature. If some of the Republican Senators should vote with the Tweed party, Creamer, Norton, and Genet ought to be able to secure the votes of some of the country Democrats. There's Blood. He's reputed to be rich—worth millions of dollars. Tweed's money would have no influence on him, I should think. And then there is Christopher Norton, from the Clinton District. I should think you could secure his vote very easily. And Jarvis Lord—he ought to vote right. But you want, first of all, to be sure of Norton and Creamer.

Mr. Morrissey—Those men ought to understand that Tweed's promises are one thing and his pledges are another. If that charter passes the Senate as it went through the Assembly, no matter what Tweed's promises may be, within two years from this time not a Democrat who was in this fight will hold an office. I have known these men for years, but I was never indebted to them for a single favor. I fought and won my election in spite of them. They will never forget nor forgive any man who is in this fight against them, no matter what he does. Get Norton vote for this charter, and see what will happen. A year from next Fall Tweed and Sweeny will begin to give him the gaff, and Creamer will be served the same way. These men know it. They will stand firm if you will only show them how to beat or amend the charter.

Mr. Greeley—Well, I will open on the Republicans in the *Tribune* on Monday. I think there is a prospect for a better charter and an Election law; I think so, but I don't know. I think, if the thing has not gone too far, that the Republicans can be held firm, providing that Creamer and Norton will stick, but I don't know. I will do all I can. I prefer the charter that has passed the Assembly to no charter at all. I shall do all I can to give the people a reform charter.

Mr. Morrissey—Do you know Mr. Tilden, Mr. Greeley?

Mr. Greeley—I believe that I do know him very well.

Mr. Morrissey—I wish you could see Mr. Tilden to-morrow or next day.

Mr. Greeley—I am to see Mr. Tilden this afternoon.

Mr. Morrissey—I am working this thing against these men in the interest of the people. I have fought prize fights and I have played cards. I don't deny it. But I have never stolen a dollar from the City Treasury in my life. These men have stolen millions. That's the difference between them and me.

Mr. Greeley arose, put on his overcoat, and the interview terminated."

TAX-PAYERS' CONVENTION.

The call for a tax-payers' convention in South Carolina says: "The State Tax Union does hereby call upon the counties in the State to select delegates from each county, in numbers according to its representation in the lower House of the General Assembly, to be assembled in general convention in Columbia on the second Tuesday of December, at 7 P. M., for the purpose of urging that the Legislature adopt the recommendations contained in the veto message of the Governor, and to consider any matters touching the general welfare of the State." The President of the Union adds: "Subjects of great moment demand your attention, and the time indicated is thought to be auspicious for a convention coming fresh from the people, and in numbers sufficient to speak with authority. We trust, therefore, that you will respond promptly to this call by sending a full number of delegates."

MAINE MEN AND NAMES.

The St. Paul (Minn.) *Pioneer Press* says: "There was a reunion and supper of people hailing from Maine at Blue Earth City on Thanksgiving evening, in honor of Mr. Thomas C. Kennedy, a Mainiac, who was about to return home. The guests were called upon to state the places of their nativity, and it is noticed that these places bear such familiar names as Carritunck, Schoodac, Skowhegan, Mattawamkeag, Passadumkeag, Madawaska, Damariscotta, Schasticook, and Moosetaymaguntic—all of them much easier pronounced before than after supper."

PANIC AT A WEDDING.

The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* of the 2d inst. says: "Last night Mr. Henry Schwartzshield and Miss Bella, daughter of Mr. Morris Nelson, of this city, were married at the Mayo Street Synagogue, Rev. Mr. Mendes officiating. The building was filled to its utmost capacity. In the midst of the interesting ceremonial a bench in the gallery was overturned, making a loud noise. Some excited and thoughtless boys cried out 'The gallery is falling.' Immediately those of the congregation nearest the door rushed out, and others would have followed but for the presence of mind of Mr. Meyer May, who loudly proclaimed that there was no danger, and thereby allayed the excitement. Several ladies were carried out in a fainting condition, and one little girl burnt her hand severely against a hot stove. It was most fortunate that nothing more serious occurred. In a few moments quiet was restored and the wedding completed."

THE INSURANCE BUSINESS.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, Nov. 30, 1875.

The position of THE TIMES with reference to the evil tendencies of some of the so-called insurance journals, and particularly of one which has been conspicuously exacting in its demands for patronage, is very cordially approved by a majority of the insurance officials of this city. We have here, both of fire and life companies, a consolidation of insurance capital which places Hartford next to the great City of New-York as an underwriting centre. The aggregation of assets is something over fifty millions of dollars. Certainly, without any vain boasting, the business of insurance in both of its departments of fire and life, and all its needs in a successful prosecution of the same, are as well comprehended here as in any part of the country. It has long been felt among the best-informed managers of the Hartford companies that the expense of advertising in the "professional" organs was not only exorbitant, but in the main useless. These journals have no circulation outside of the company offices and among the agencies of the country, and only so far as they may treat scientifically and practically the leading questions which are involved in the managment of the business can they be of any value, and then only to a limited extent, as there are text-books which exhaust substantially the whole subject. As advertising mediums they are worthless, because they do not reach the insuring class as do the newspapers, which circulate among the people. Their circulation, legitimately considered, is limited in number, though as they are conducted a forced circulation is secured by a system of puffing or detraction which leads interested companies to buy a large extra edition for merchandising purposes. It is by the compulsion of advertising patronage and the sale, at a profitable price, of extra copies that they get support, and yet it can easily be shown that to the insurance companies themselves they are on the whole an absolute injury.

An illustration of the plan of advertising will prove this. Take, for example, a life company. Under a conviction that the good will of the *Spectator*—the Goodsells organ—is of some value, the managers, upon a request that amounts sometimes to a threat, agree to take 10,000 copies which shall contain a contract article praising the company and its officers. These copies are put into the hands of agents who either destroy or partially circulate them. Probably every agency in the country contains to-day, among its *débris*, a pile of these documents. Frequently the article of praise will be accompanied in the same issue with one severely reflecting upon some rival company, and in that case agents make themselves more useful as distributors. In case of a refusal to order extra copies the company may expect to find itself the subject of brief comments of an adverse nature, which will swell in proportions and grow in malignity until the terms of the publishers are complied with. When any general use is made of extra numbers it is only for the purpose of exciting hostility against one company in the interest of another, and herein is the bad service performed to companies in general. Agents who are ready to take advantage of any course open to an extension of their own business make themselves purveyors of scandalous and libelous matter, which occasions, of course, retort in kind, and the result is that the people who are called upon to effect insurance are forced to distrust the solvency or method of business of all companies and turn away from solicitors with a feeling that life insurance is a gigantic humbug. This is the inevitable consequence of a system of journalism which forces itself into a field that would be absolutely barren but for the improper advantages taken, nearly all of which rest upon selfish motives and conspiring ends. The fact that journals of the class named have sprung up like mushrooms within the past few years and have sustained themselves, while the record of disasters in honest journalism is without parallel, is a fact of marked significance in this connection.

Accepting these views of insurance publications as a class, the officers of the Hartford companies have been considering for a year past the advisability of jointly resisting any further demands upon them, and the fresh and noteworthy agitation of the subject which THE TIMES has recently started with becoming vigor and determination encourages the belief that the beginning of the new year will see this project well defined; perhaps not in a complete cutting off of all advertising, but in a discrimination of journals and a reduction of space and expenses, with no further patronage of extra copies under the pressure of implied threats.

One marked instance of persecution and malice should here be noticed, as it adds to the record already partially given of the peculiar tendencies of the Goodsells. THE TIMES has lately mentioned the fact of a pending libel suit against the parties named by Mr. Rhodes, formerly the New-York agent of the Phœnix Life Insurance Company, of this city. The *Spectator* began last Spring an unwarranted attack upon this company for two reasons. A personal difference had inspired its managers to attack the New-York agent, and his removal was demanded, and since then a change has been made, but through the voluntary action of the company officers, who have allowed the malicious attacks to proceed without notice, as they knew the motive. At about the time that the Rhodes difficulty arose, or perhaps a little before—certainly before the company had any thought of being attacked—the home Secretary, desiring to reduce expenses, cut down the advertising space in various journals. The *Spectator* was then printing a card for the company at a cost or $600 a year, and the Secretary wrote to have it curtailed so that the yearly bill would be $200—a saving of $400 in useless advertising. This brought a representative of the journal very speedily to the home office to urge upon the officers the importance of holding on to the full space. His persuasions were unavailing, and then began the *Spectator's* attacks upon the company, which consisted not only of editorial disparagements, but letters from one Albert Grant, of Washington, against whom the company had a suit for foreclosure, and who, it is believed, is now the instigator, backed by the Goodsells, of a malicious prosecution in the District of Columbia courts, wherein the insolvency of the company is alleged and a Receivership asked for. The company officers have no doubt where the attack was inspired. They also believe that Gen. Butler, who is acting ostensibly for the Albert Grant interest, is really employed by the Goodsells, with whose business enterprises he is said to be somewhat closely identified. Last month Gen. Butler wrote to a legal firm here to bring a petition before the Superior Court for Hartford County for an injunction against the Phœnix Company to restrain its officers from reinsuring its risks or disposing of its business to any New-York company. The idea of doing such a thing never entered the mind of a single officer or Director of the company, all of whom are among the most reputable of our business men. Yet the *Spectator* influence in New-York has spread such a libel as a part of the desperate plan to injure the company. Counsel here declined to take any part in the proceeding, and Gen. Butler then obtained the services of a New-Haven attorney, and got his petition into the court for that county. The company officers say they have not the slightest objection to a perpetual injunction on the point named, but they do decidedly object to the implication that they contemplate the course indicated, and have not a perfect knowledge of the solvency of the company and complete confidence in its future. The significance of the Butler petition in Connecticut is apparent when it is seen that the Washington bill of particulars alludes to proceedings against the company "in other States." I may say here that I have been to the office of the Insurance Commissioner to learn the precise standing of the Phœnix Company, and he rates it beyond all question perfectly solvent, and considers the attacks upon it inspired from the same source that the company officers indicate.

There are some further facts connected with the mysteries of insurance journalism, and the crooked and devious ways which it leads to when hatred and malice are brought into play, which will be of importance hereafter.

CHAMPAGNE FOR THE PRINCE.—An indication of the scale on which the banquets and fêtes in India, during the Prince's visit, are to be given is afforded by the fact that POMMERY & GRENO, the great champagne growers at Rheims, in addition to the extensive supplies already sent out to the East, have just received another large order for their well-known and highly-esteemed wine. This firm has the sole contract for the supply of wines to his Royal Highness throughout the Indian tour.—*London Telegraph.*

THE NEW JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

The Indianapolis (Ind.) *Sentinel*, a Democratic paper, says: "William McKee Dunn, who has been appointed Judge Advocate General in the place of Gen. Holt, is an Indianian, and formerly lived at Madison. He is about sixty years of age and a cousin of the late George G. Dunn. He is a man of ordinary natural abilities, but of fine culture. He is a graduate of Hanover College and for a short time was a professor in that institution. Studying law, he commenced the practice of his profession at Madison, and remained there until the breaking out of the late civil war. Mr. Dunn represented Jefferson County in the Legislature for one term, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1850. He was once defeated for Congress in the old Third District by Cyrus L. Dunham, and was afterward elected twice, the first time defeating Hon James Hughes, and the latter Rev. W. M. Daily. He is of pleasing address, of a kind and gentle disposition, and, withal, an honest man. His many friends in Indiana will be glad to hear of his promotion."

MR. WAITE'S LETTER.

The Toledo (Ohio) *Commercial*, which first gave publicity to the letter of Chief Justice Waite, says, in a subsequent issue: "The private letter from Chief Justice Waite on the subject of the Presidency was not sent to a party in Toledo, nor in Ohio. It is proper further here to state that the letter in question was largely elicited by the statement, first in a Boston paper, that a movement, led by Judge Bond, of Baltimore, and Judge Settle, of North Carolina, was on foot for pressing the nomination of Judge Waite. This statement, we are credibly informed, was not correct—at least so far as Judge Bond is concerned. We may here repeat that the said letter was a private one, not intended for publication, and used in that way only on the judgment of a personal friend, who believed that by such action desirable public ends, as well as justice to that gentleman would be attained. We will venture the further remark, that those who seem to think that Presidental 'combinations' may yet be 'made around' Judge Waite's name, and he finally be induced to recall his emphatic language, do not know the man. He is not playing the arts of the coquette, saying 'No,' when he really means 'Yes;' and no friend of his will do him the wrong to assume such a thing to be possible."

EXPOSURE to drafts when heated, and sudden changes in the temperature of the atmosphere, are prolific sources of severe colds, from which many cases of inflammation of the lungs, pleurisy, asthma, and other pulmonary affections are developed. Should you be unfortunate enough to contract a cold, resort at once to DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a remedy that will not only promptly cure coughs and colds, but will relieve and strengthen the pulmonary and bronchial organs, and remove all dangerous symptoms.—*Advertisement.*

International Exhibition of 1876.

UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE, PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 24, 1875.

Messrs. Jno. R. Nagle & Co., having contracted with the Centennial Board of Finance, by and with the consent and approval of the United States Centennial Commission, for the exclusive right and privilege of publishing and selling the Official Catalogue of the International Exhibition of 1876 and of inserting advertisements therein, and said contract, together with the copyright of said Official Catalogue, having been transferred to the Centennial Catalogue Company, therefore said company and its agents are alone authorized to publish and sell the same, and no other catalogue or guide-book of the Exhibition containing advertisements will be permitted to be sold within said Exhibition Grounds.

(Signed,) JOHN WELSH,
President Centennial Board of Finance.
A. T. GOSHORN,
Director General United States Centennial Committee.

OFFICE CENTENNIAL CATALOGUE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 1, 1875.

Messrs. S. M. Pettengill & Co., Advertising Agents of Philadelphia, New-York, and Boston.

GENTLEMEN: This is to certify that we have this day appointed you our exclusive agents for the United States and Canada for the Advertising Department of the Official Catalogue of the Centennial Exhibition of 1876. Yours respectfully,

JOHN S. MORTON, President.

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co.'s NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1875.

We are now ready to receive applications for space in the Official Catalogue of the Centennial Exhibition of 1876. As the advertising space is limited to *fifty-one* pages in the body of each book, those who want space should apply without delay to

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
No. 37 Park row, New-York.
No. 701 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
No. 10 State st., Boston.

Advertising received for all the Newspapers in the United States and Canada at the lowest rates.

Consumption, Weak Lungs, Dyspepsia, General Debility, and Weakness promptly cured by WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA, $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, No. 36 John st., New-York. Sold by all Druggists.

Phrenological Journal for December.—Sketches and Portraits of Samuel Sloan, Ex. Eggleston, and others; "Secret of Happiness;" "Mission and Destiny of Hebrew Race;" "The Modern Man." S. R. WELLS & CO., No. 737 Broadway.

Everdell's Principal Office, 302 Broadway.—Elegant Wedding and Ball Cards, Foreign Note Papers, Monograms, &c.

Many Families Will Regret Before Spring that their house was not protected with HOLMES' BURGLAR-ALARM TELEGRAPH. No. 571 Broadway.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. No branch offices. Card Engravers, Label and Job Printers, Stationers, &c.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry seldom fails to cure a cough or cold. 50c. and $1 a bottle.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets. Children should use them daily.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops.—The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

MARRIED.

CONN—MELLUS.—At San Francisco, Cal., on the 11th of November, by Rev. Dr. Stone, CURTIS W. CONN, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to ALMIRA A. MELLUS, of the former city.

DAY—GARRISON.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 1, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. R. R. Booth, MELVILLE C. DAY, of St. Louis, to MARY A., daughter of Cornelius K. Garrison.

EASTMAN—STAFFORD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1875, by Rev. Henry J. Van Dyke, FREDERIC M. EASTMAN, of Roslyn, Long Island, and LEILA, daughter of the late Lothrop P. Stafford, of New-York.

HEACOCK—COXE.—On the 1st inst., at the residence of the bride's father, at Reading, Penn., by Rev. William P. Orrick, Dean of Christ Cathedral, WILLIAM CRAWFORD HEACOCK, United States Navy, to ANNIE E. COXE, daughter of William M. Griscom, Esq.

IDDINGS—HOXIE.—On Thursday, Dec. 2, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. William I. Budington, D. D., CHARLES F. IDDINGS, of Orange, N. J., to VIOLA, daughter of N. B. Hoxie, of Brooklyn.

IDE—OGDEN.—In Brooklyn, on the 2d inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Norman Seaver, D. D., CHARLES W. IDE to FANNIE OGDEN, daughter of Jonathan Ogden.

MACY—LA MONTAGNIE.—In Brooklyn, Nov. 25, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. W. S. Gallaway, of Bayonne, N. J., W. H. MACY, of Hudson, N. Y., to EMILIE DE LA MONTAGNIE. No cards.

THOMPSON—HOLLISTER.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 1, at the South Reformed Church, 5th av. and 21st st., by Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., W. PRALL THOMPSON and GRACE, daughter of John Jay Hollister, of New-Rochelle.

DIED.

BROWN.—On Friday, Dec. 3, SAMUEL C. BROWN, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Summer street, Stamford, Conn., on Monday afternoon next at 2 o'clock.

BLOOMFIELD.—Suddenly, Dec. 2, at 4 o'clock A. M., J. C. BLOOMFIELD, in the 46th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 173 Livingston st., Brooklyn, on Saturday at 2 P. M.

BOYCE.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 30, of pneumonia, CAROLINE, wife of Gerardus Boyce.

Remains interred in Green-Wood on Friday, Dec. 3.

DE BEVOISE.—On Dec. 3, 1875, JOHN WILLIAM DE BEVOISE, the son of Cornelius and Adrianna De Bevoise.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, Newtown, Long Island, on Monday, Dec. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FLAGG.—At Millburn, N. J., Dec. 2, HENRY COLLINS, only son of the late Capt. H. C. FLAGG, United States Navy.

HART.—Suddenly, at his residence, near Poughkeepsie, Nov. 18, BENJAMIN H. HART, in the 65th year of his age.

HUNTINGTON.—At Walton, N. Y., on Monday, Nov. 29, Rev. GURDON HUNTINGTON, Rector of Christ Church, in that place, aged 57 years.

KNOWLES.—On Thursday, after a short illness, MARY F., beloved wife of Frederick C. Knowles, and daughter of Jacob S. Moore.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, No. 217 West 21st st., on Monday, Dec. 6, at 11 A. M.

MCCOOK.—On Friday, Dec. 3, CLARA ADELE, daughter of Alexander and Rebecca Boyd McCook, aged 4 years, 11 months, and 26 days.

Funeral from No. 350 East 120th st., at 10 o'clock this morning.

OAKLEY.—At Chislehurst, Kent, England, on the 15th ult., after a few hours' illness, Miss LOUISA OAKLEY, in the 81st year of her age.

O'CONNOR.—On Friday, the 3d inst., at his late residence, No. 154 West 15th st., after a short and severe illness of pleuro-pneumonia, CHRISTOPHER O'CONNOR.

Notice of funeral in Sunday's papers.

SUYDAM.—On Thursday morning, Dec. 2, ANN ELIZA, widow of the late Lambert Suydam, in the 77th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Dec. 4, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 158 Waverley place, without further notice.

SEYMOUR.—At Auburn, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1875, JAMES S. SEYMOUR, Esq., in the 85th year of his age.

Mr. Seymour was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1791. In 1817 he was chosen Cashier of the Bank of Auburn, and has been connected with that institution ever since as Cashier and President. He was the oldest bank officer in the State and was a man of sterling integrity.

SILLIMAN.—At Cohoes, Nov. 29, LAURA M., only daughter of H. B. and Mary Silliman, aged 15 years, 3 months, and 26 days.

TITUS.—Dec. 3, at her residence in Brooklyn, SARAH B. TITUS, daughter of the late John and Mary Ustick TITUS, formerly of this City, in the 75th year of her age. Her relatives and friends and those of her brothers, James H. and Thomas W. Titus, are invited to attend the funeral at Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

TRAVER.—On Thursday morning, Dec. 2, of paralysis, PHEBE, widow of Eli Traver, in the 78th year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 87 Lee av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, Dec. 4, at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. Interment at Sing Sing.

TRAVER.—In Brooklyn, Dec. 2, 1875, ADDIE THORP, youngest child of Fred. W. and Julie Traver, aged 3 years and 8 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 230 Ross st., near Marcy av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, Dec. 4, at 10:30 A. M.

HANCOCK LODGE, No. 49, I. O. O. F.—The brethren of this lodge are hereby notified to meet at the lodge-room Sunday, Dec. 5, at 10 A. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to our late brother, ABRAHAM H. GARRETT. By order. CHARLES HEATHER, N. G.
GEORGE CARTER, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TRIPLE SHEET.

THE LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION IN NEW-YORK.

WHAT THE BEST PAPERS IN THE STATE SAY OF IT.

"PARTICULARLY INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE."—*New-York Sun.*

"WITHOUT A RIVAL ANYWHERE."—*Troy Times.*

"THE BEST SUNDAY NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD."—*Utica Herald.*

"ESPECIALLY ENTERPRISING AND PROGRESSIVE."—*Albany Evening Journal.*

"ENTERPRISING IN ALL RESPECTS." — *Hudson Republican.*

A Salutary Influence.

From the New-York Sun.

There has been a great improvement in our Sunday literature. Some of our Sunday papers now are about the best papers published. In the good work of improving and elevating Sunday journalism, and bringing it to its present advanced state, our esteemed neighbor, THE NEW-YORK TIMES, *has borne a leading part. The influence of* THE TIMES *on Sunday literature has always been most salutary. The editorial articles in the Sunday edition of* THE TIMES *have usually been particularly interesting and instructive, and the selections have been made with judgment and taste. We are strongly of opinion that a good influence is exerted by such Sunday papers as* THE TIMES.

Packed Full of News.

From the Waterbury American.

The Sunday edition of THE NEW-YORK TIMES *is packed full of news and miscellaneous reading, and is one of the best Sunday morning papers that leaves New-York.*

TO-MORROW'S EDITION OF THE TIMES

Will contain the usual original sketches and stories and extracts from the leading European and American magazines, gems from the best authors, interesting stories, and ALL THE NEWS. THE TIMES will also give:

A carefully-prepared review of the AMUSEMENT RECORD of the week.

Interesting letters from THE TIMES staff of HOME and foreign correspondents.

MILITARY GOSSIP of interest to every member of the National Guard.

ALL THE CITY and suburban intelligence.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH, both foreign and domestic.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS-DEALERS.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

AT REDUCED PRICES!

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

NEW STYLES SOCKS,

WARD'S SHIRT STORES,

381 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE ST.

862 BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH ST.

1,121 BROADWAY, CORNER 25TH ST.

ART NOTICE!

SPECIAL!

Now on free exhibition at the ART ROOMS, No. 817 BROADWAY, day and evening until time of sale,

OIL AND WATER-COLOR PAINTINGS

from the collection of LOUIS PRANG, Esq., Boston.

This fine collection of more than two hundred paintings will be sold by auction, at the place of exhibition, without reserve, on the evenings of TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7 and 8.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

THE SUN.

SUNDAY EDITION

WILL BE OUT TO-MORROW, DEC. 5.

For sale by all Newsmen at 3 cents.

CHEAPEST BOOK STORE IN THE WORLD

110,672 JUVENILE BOOKS AT OUR PRICE.
167,432 GORGEOUS ENGLISH BOOKS AT OUR PRICE.
106,742 BIBLES AND PRAYER-BOOKS ALMOST GIVEN AWAY.
CATALOGUE FREE, SEND STAMP.

LEGGAT BROS., 3 Beekman st., opposite new P. O.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) Two pamphlets, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, ANAHEL, MADE OF GOD, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author and proprietor, free to any address. Depot and reception rooms, No. 200 Broadway, N. Y.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Dec. 4, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 4 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY at 4:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 6:30 and 11:30 A.M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

DOUGAN, THE HATTER, IN CONSEQUENCE of the late disastrous fire, having removed to No. 100 Nassau st., two doors from the old stand, offers to his numerous friends, at his usual low prices, an entire fresh stock of the most modern styles of all articles appertaining to the trade.

STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

ALBERT SMITH, DEALER IN CHOICE Meats, Poultry, Game, Vegetables, Fish, Oysters, &c.; Good Beef a specialty. No. 516 6th av., one door below 31st st.

BRAINERD, ARMSTRONG & CO., MANU-facturers of sewing silk, machine twist, button-hole twist, and embroidery silks, 469 Broadway, N. Y., 301 Market st., Philadelphia.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Sixth edition now ready. An intensely interesting new novel by MAY AGNES FLEMING, whose other works have had such an immense sale. Price, $1 75 each, entitled: "Guy Earlscourt's Wife." "A Wonderful Woman," "A Terrible Secret," "A Mad Marriage." &c.
G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers.

MONEY, CURRENCIES, AND BANKING,
By CHARLES MORAN.
Price, 40 cents.
For sale at
BRENTANO'S LITERARY EMPORIUM,
UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
39 39

CHARLES DICKENS' WORKS.

"Carleton's new 15 vol. illustrated edition." The handsomest and cheapest edition ever published. Price, $1 50.
G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers,
Madison square, New-York.

THE COMIC WORLD.—NO. 1.

Containing, "Yankee Notions," "Merryman," and "Nick-Nax." For sale by all news-dealers. Price 10 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW ILLUSTRATED GIFT-BOOKS.

I.

THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

ITS INSTITUTIONS, CUSTOMS, AND COSTUMES. FRANCE, 1700—1789. By PAUL LACROIX, author of "Arts of the Middle Ages," "Manners, Customs, and Dress During the Middle Ages," &c. Illustrated with twenty-one chromo-lithographs, and 351 wood-engravings after Watteau, Vanloo, Rigaud, Boucher, Lancret, J. Vernet, Chardin, Jeaurat, Beauchardon, Saint-Aubin, Eisen, Gravelotte, Moreau, and others. Polychromatic ornament. In one sumptuous volume, imperial 8vo, cloth, emblematic gilt sides and gilt edges, $15; half calf, $18; calf, $21; tree calf, $28; morocco, extra, $24; French morocco, $20.

In presenting this work to our readers, we give them a vivid and careful delineation of an epoch not very far removed from our own. The competency of the author is too well known to require any eulogy from us. The illustrations have been reproduced from the works of the best artists of the eighteenth century, under the careful superintendence of M. Racinet, with the scrupulous accuracy which the perfected process of modern science permits.—*Extract from Publishers' Preface.*

II.

MIDSUMMER-NIGHT'S DREAM.

By WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. With Illustrations by Alfred Fredericks. 1 vol., 4to, cloth, extra gilt, $7 50; morocco, extra, $12. The artist who executed the designs for this volume has fully entered into the spirit of the author's text, each page presenting some surprising flight of fancy. The engravings are done by the best engravers on wood, and printed with a tint, in a style which fairly entitles the work to pre-eminence as a Gift Book.

III.

ENGLISH POETS.

TWELVE ESSAYS, by JOSEPH GOSTWICK, author of "German Poets," &c. With 12 portraits (photographs) of the most noted of the English poets. One handsome volume, crown 8vo, cloth, $10; morocco, $15.

IV.

THE AMAZON AND MADEIRA RIVERS.

SKETCHES AND DESCRIPTIONS FROM THE NOTE-BOOK OF AN EXPLORER. By FRANZ KELLER. With 68 illustrations on wood. 1 vol., 8vo, cloth, gilt, $7 50.

The following pages embrace, in addition to a summary of the most important hydrographical results of the voyage, my remarks on the inhabitants, the vegetation, the products, and other topics of interest in connection with these countries—not in the dry form originally assumed by them of a diary, but in the more inviting shape of chapters, under which easier access may be had to the whole.

The illustrations, which I regard as indispensably supplementary to the description of scenes so foreign to us, are from sketches taken on the spot, and, for preservation of their minute fidelity, drawn on the blocks by myself; and the name of one of our first wood engravers will further warrant their accuracy.—*Extract from Preface.*

V.

JAPAN AND THE JAPANESE.

By AIME HUMBERT. Illustrated by Aimé Humbert, late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Confederation. Translated by Mrs. Cashel Hoey, and edited by H. BATES, Assistant Secretary to the Royal Geographical Society. 1 vol., 4to, cloth, $12; half morocco, $18.

VI.

ROME.

A cheaper edition. By FRANCIS WEY. Illustrated with 346 engravings on wood, by the most celebrated artists, and a plan of Rome. With an introduction by W. W. STORY, Esq. Small folio, cloth, $15; half morocco, $25; morocco antique, $30; tree calf, $30.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
NOS. 549 and 551 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.

CURRENCY AND BANKING. By BONAMY PRICE, Professor of Political Economy in the University of Oxford. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth. Price, $1 50.

This work is founded on the view of currency and banking taken in the "Lectures on the Principles of Currency," delivered at Oxford. I have met with no reason which, in my opinion, requires that the views therein expressed should be altered.—*From Author's Preface.*

II.

PIL

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Friday, Dec. 3, under Supreme Court foreclosure decrees, the following sales were effected:

By Richard V. Harnett, John A. Beall, Esq., Referee, one four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 100.5, on West Fifty-eighth street, south side, 225 feet west of Eighth avenue, sold for $23,000 to Isaac Bernheimer, second mortgagee.

By D. M. Seaman, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, the premises No. 14 Ludlow street, east side, 124.4 feet north of Canal street, embracing a lot 32.4 by 87.6, with two four-story brick tenement-houses, front and rear, thereon, sold for $29,500 to Julius Bergermann.

By M. A. J. Lynch, A. T. Brown, Esq., Referee, one four-story brick house, with lot 24 by 94.9, No. 84 West Eleventh street, south side, 299.10 feet west of Fifth avenue, sold for $14,500 to Richard E. Mount.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., A. C. Anderson, Esq., Referee, one five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 41 Broome street, south side, 100 feet west of Goerck street, sold for $15,450 to Martin Furchtinscht and Ernest Ohl, defendants in the foreclosure suit.

The sale by A. H. Muller & Son of the house and lot on Broome street, south-east corner of Thompson street, was adjourned to the 8th inst., and the sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co. of East Morrisania property to the 12th inst.

No other business was transacted.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales announced to take place to-day at the Exchange are as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on East Fifty-fourth street, south side, 75 feet west of First avenue.

By Steele & Carter, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. McIntire, Esq., Referee, of house, with lot 20 by 100.5, on East Forty-seventh street, south side, 125 feet east of Lexington avenue.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Albert M. Schuck, Esq., Referee, of house, with lot 29 by 94.8, on East Tenth street, north side, 294 feet west of Avenue A. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Robert Roosevelt, Esq., Referee, of house, with lot 20 by 75.5, on West Sixty-eighth street, north side, 99.9 feet west of Broadway.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of house, with lot 25 by 103, No. 329 West Fourteenth street, north side, 345 feet east of Hudson street; also building, with lot 25 by 103, on West Fifteenth street, adjoining the above in the rear. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of house, with six acres of land, on Macomb's Dam road, north-east corner of Morris street, known as "New Villa," Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward.

EXCHANGE SALES—FRIDAY, DEC. 3.

NEW-YORK.

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, West 58th st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 8th av., lot 20x100.5 ..... $23,000

By D. M. Seaman.

1 four-story brick tenement-house, (front,) 1 four-story brick tenement-house, (rear,) and lot, No. 14 Ludlow st., e. s., 124.4 ft. n. of Canal st., lot 32.4x87.6 ..... $29,500

By M. A. J. Lynch.

1 four-story brick house and lot, No. 84 West 11th st., s. s., 299.10 ft. w. of 5th av., lot 24.1x94.9 ..... $14,500

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

1 five-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 41 Broome st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Goerck st., lot 25x100 ..... $15,450

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Dec. 2.

46th st., s. s., 394 ft. w. of 8th av., 20x100.5, leasehold; Isaac Serven to Elizabeth Blackhurst $18,725

Same property; James Blackhurst to Isaac Serven 18,700

50th st., s. s., 461 ft. w. of 5th av., leasehold; Stephen B. M. Stokes, Executor, to John C. Tucker 27,750

118th st., n. s., 90 ft. e. of 4th av., 25x100.11, leasehold; Charles O'Reilly to Nelson Crawford ..... nom.

Grand st., No. 16, n. s., 198.8 ft. e. of Varick st., 21x60x irregular; also, Stanton st., s. s., 18.8x irregular; Michael Umstadter and wife to Dinah Cohen ..... nom.

1st av., e. s., 50 ft. s. of 122d st. to 121st st., x100x80; David McMullen and wife and others to Cornelia Graham ..... nom.

Sullivan st., n. w. s., 53.2 ft. n. e. of Grand st., 75x20x26.6x40; also, Grand st., corner Sullivan, 22x32x irregular; Michael Umstadter and wife to Dinah Cohen ..... nom.

8th av., w. s., 324 ft. s. of 48th st., 49.5x102.10, irregular; also 41st st. n. s., 150 ft. w. of 6th av., 25x98.9; same to same ..... nom.

122d st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 10th av., 75x half block; John H. Sullivan and wife to Annie Black 10,125

Harlem River, thence irregular to a point distant 350 ft. e. of 10th av.; Achille Nicolas to Thomas J. Mora ..... nom.

131st st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Morris av., 200 ft. to 130th st. x75; also 130th st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Morris av., 75 ft. to high water, 23d Ward; Annie Black and husband to James H. Sullivan 15,000

22d st., s. s., 230 ft. w. of 3d av., 20x98.9; James Kelly to Timothy S. Kelly 12,000

Greene st., n. e. corner of Houston st., 83x20; same to same 40,000

Finney place, s. s., 309.6 ft. e. of Central av., 100x100, 24th Ward; Felix Smith to Ann Smith 2,460

Lexington av., No. 659, e. s., 20.5 ft. n. of 55th st., 20x80; Amanda Goodenough and others, Exrs., to Goodenough ..... nom.

Front st., No. 150, n. s., 19.7x71.4, thence irregular, (½ part of;) Alice E. Bunce to Henry B. Riggs 10,637

75th st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 3d av., 22x102.2; Charlotte A. Banks to Thomas Smith 13,500

11th av., n. w. corner 96th st., 151.10x225, thence irregular, (⅓ part of;) Henry Cohen to Helen Somerborn 8,500

Mott st., No. 163, 25x100; Louisa Horn and husband to George V. Hudson 4,533

Same property; George Horn (guardian) and others, to same 10,460

54th st., s. s., 410 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x100.5; Angeline L. Josselyn and husband to Augustus H. Ellis ..... nom.

Stanton st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of Norfolk st., 20x50; Ebenezer R. Rose and wife to Adele Repper ..... nom.

Madison st., n. s., 311.2 2-5 ft. e. of Scammel st., 23.9 3-5x80; Edward Scully and wife to Jacob Riger 500

69th st., n. s., 213 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x100.4; Elliot Sandford, Referee, to John Barlinson 2,500

99th st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 11th av., 100x100; Edmund Coffin, Jr., Referee, to Bank of Metropolis 6,000

Madison av., w. s., 80.5 ft. n. of 44th st., 40x93; William S. Kelley, Referee, to Stephen Bayles 33,000

1st av., e. s., 25.4 ft. s. of 47th st., 25x60; Louis Reis and wife to Herman Bach ..... nom.

Railroad av., e. s., 154 ft. n. of 8th st., 50x150; Matilda E. Fuller to Georgie M. Coles ..... nom.

58th st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of Madison av., 25x x100.5; Frances S. Rose and husband to David H. McAlpin 16,600

Barretto av., 1387.7 ft. s. of Brown's lands, 635x 1062.6 to Beach av., thence irregular, (24th Ward;) John P. O'Neill, Referee, to George M. Miller 1,000

55th st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x50.5; John B. Harvey to Joseph Murray 9,200

75th st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d av., 75x102.2; Elias G. Brown and wife to Susan Sullivan 9,570

10th st., n. s., 95.6 ft. w. of Avenue B, 19x92; also 10th st., s. s., 114.6 ft. w. of Avenue B, 18.6x92; Bridget Connell to John H. Repper ..... nom.

125th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 7th av., 87.6x 201.10; Mary L. Charlock and husband to Edward Lange ..... nom.

104th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d av., 16.8x 100.11; Henry A. Root, Referee, to Simon H. Stern 5,000

29th st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 8th av., 25x32.7½x irregular; George Leed and wife to Anna M. Schemmel 5,000

78th st., n. s., 222 ft. w. of 2d av., 13.10x 102.2; Selim Marks and wife to Mary Spearing 10,000

LEASES.

No. 694 Broadway and No. 11 Lafayette place, 9 years and 5 months; Henry Mason to Whiting Manufacturing Company $36,000

3d av., n. w. corner of 84th st., 5 years; John G. H. Kramer to H. W. Meyer 1,850

No. 242 Spring st., 4½ years; George Lininger to Louise S. Sexauer 2,000

26th st., n. s., 352 ft. e. of 1st av., 89 ft. to East River, 5 years; Dan. McElroy, Executor, to E. A. Packer 2,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, at great reductions; large and small houses on and near 5th and Madison avs. Offices No. 4 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

A RARE INVESTMENT.

A splendid business property for sale very low; is finely located; in thorough condition; rents now for about $16,000. Principals only apply to PORTER & GOULD, Drexel Building.

CORNER HOUSE, MADISON AV., ON MURRAY HILL.—A full-sized house, in good order, for sale at a great bargain if purchased at once. Full particulars from P. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

SMOKEY CHIMNEYS CURED — ROOMS above range heated from range fire warranted. Send for circular. HUGG, GRIPPEN & CO. 3d av., above 23d st., New-York.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANufactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.

Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Bischoff & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE.

By order of the Executors of Leffert Lefferts, deceased, under the direction of Man & Parsons, Attorneys,

285 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS,

situate on Fulton, Bedford, Franklin, and Atlantic avs., Herkimer, Pacific, and Dean sts., and Bedford place, Brooklyn, including the residence of J. CARSON BREVOORT.

At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, DEC. 7, 1875,

This property, which is now offered for sale for the first time, is within forty-five minutes of the New-York City Hall, by the Fulton Ferry, and within forty-five minutes of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, by the Greenpoint or Williamsburg Ferry.

The character of the neighborhood is fully established; brown-stone houses and stores being on all sides.

The property will be restricted against nuisances.

Terms of sale will be liberal.

For maps, &c., apply to A. H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers.

No. 7 Pine st., New-York, or Nassau Insurance Company, No. 30 Court st., Brooklyn.

Title absolute. Sale without limit or reservation.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON STUYVESANT ST.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15,

at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Five-story brick and brown-stone house and lot, No. 29 Stuyvesant st., north side, between 9th and 10th sts; contains the modern conveniences and is in fine order; terms favorable. Maps at auctioneers, A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 9 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT.

An elegant residence; fully furnished, hot and cold water, gas, and all modern improvements, with horses, carriages, sleighs, &c.; within two hours of New-York in a most agreeable and healthful location; specially favorable to rheumatic and lung complaints; churches, schools, lyceum, &c.; to rent at a very low rent for six months or longer to a careful, responsible party; a rare opportunity. Inquire for particulars, or address NEW-JERSEY HOMESTEAD COMPANY, No. 95 Liberty st., New-York.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN P. PAGE.

TO RENT—THE FOLLOWING MEDIUM-SIZED houses at greatly reduced rents to desirable tenants: No. 566 Broome st., No. 113 Varick st., No. 57 Bank st., No. 540 Greenwich st. Particulars with JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

FRENCH FALTS, HEATED BY STEAM, BROADWAY AND 50TH ST.—Elevators; one block from Elevated Railway; reasonable rents. J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 51st st.

ELEGANT PARLORS AND BASEMENTS, also second floor, unfurnished; will let together or separately; first-class block; private, quiet family; low rent. No. 323 West 29th st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants. Apply to GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

BROADWAY STORE AND LOFTS.—TO RENT for lease, the entire building No. 473 Broadway; store, cellar, and first loft, 200 feet through to Mercer st.; excellent location for first-class trade. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

SPLENDID LOFTS TO RENT ON BEEKMAN st., near new Post Office; 185 feet deep, fronting on two streets; fine light, two hoistways; power can be had. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—AT A MODERATE RENT, BY A small family of adults, a furnished house situated between 30th and 40th sts., not far from 5th av.; house need not be large; will receive the best of care; unqualified City references given. Address Box No. 2,018 Post Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT J. MORISON'S

First-class and reliable Servants' Exchange, Corner 11th st. and 6th av., Protestant and other girls, highly recommended, Waiting for situations at reduced wages.

A LADY WISHES A PLACE FOR A YOUNG woman with one child; can highly recommend her; wages no object; City or country. Call at No. 574 Madison av., on Saturday and Monday, from 10 to 1 o'clock.

CHAR-WOMAN.—WASHING AND IRONING; cleaning by the day; can get up dinners or do any kind of work. Call for Mary, No. 217 West 28th st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, obliging, young Canadian girl of twenty-two, tidy, wearing print dresses and understanding her work and place as a servant, for chamber-work and waiting; in either City or country; has good references; ready as soon as desired. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND HOUSE-WORK.—By a Welsh girl with good City references; she is a good plain cook and excellent washer, ironer, and general house-worker; for City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamber-work and sewing, or chamber-work and waiting; best City references. Call or address Ellinghausen, No. 1,272 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG COLORED girl as chamber-maid in private family; can give best City reference. Apply at No. 29 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A RESpectable young girl as chamber-maid and nurse, or seamstress; is willing, obliging, and well recommended. Call at Mrs. Gade's Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING.—By a young woman in a private family; has the best City references; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 252 West 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as competent chamber-maid and fine washer, in a private family; is a good plain seamstress; good City reference. Call at No. 314 East 31st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress or would do house-work for a small private family; City reference. Can be seen at No. 337 West 17th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent young woman as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; one year's reference from last employer. Call at 129 West 19th st., second floor

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Protestant woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; would take care of children. Call on or address Advertiser, No. 321 East 24th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference from last place. Apply at No. 34 West 21st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 29 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-rate cook, washer, and ironer; young, strong, and capable, with five years' City reference; makes soups, desserts, &c.; City or country, but wants a place steady for the Winter at least. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE MIDdle-aged woman to cook, wash, and iron; is steady, and of very pleasant disposition; has the very best City reference. Call at J. Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD, capable colored young woman, for City or country; she is a good cook, washer, and ironer; kind with children; has good references. Apply at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOMAN; is competent for any kind of cooking; has best of City references as competent cook, &c. Call at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A STEADY, RELIABLE WOMAN AS plain excellent cook and good baker; will assist with coarse washing; private family or boarding-house; is economical and neat in her kitchen; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN, AGED THIRTY; is a first-class family cook, excellent baker; well recommended as to competency and neatness. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; is a good baker; understands her business in all its branches; best reference from last place; family is boarding-housekeeping. Call at No. 322 West 48th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; will assist with washing; best of references. Call at No. 252 West 30th st., near 8th av., second floor, front room.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable young woman as cook in a private family; is a good family cook; would assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 20 West 13th st., rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; good City references. Call at No. 383 6th av., between 23d and 24th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; is a good baker; no objection to assist with the washing; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 129 West 19th st., second door.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable woman as first-class cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 555 2d av., near 31st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman from Canada as first-class cook; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 241 West 27th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable young woman as either City or country, to cook, wash, and iron; good reference. Call at No. 6 Jones st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable colored girl as good cook, washer and ironer; best City references. Call at No. 180 3d av., near 17th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong and excellent servant; can cook very well, and is very industrious; City or country. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH PROTESTANT cook; no objection to the country; French and German cooking if desired; satisfactory references. Call at No. 1,428 Broadway, in the fancy store.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT ENGLISH COOK; IS good pastry cook, bread and biscuit baker; has excellent City reference. Apply at 154 West 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable woman as cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; good references. Call at No. 346 West 37th st., Room No. 11.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED COOK, IN A private family; is a professed cook; good baker; can furnish the best City references. Call at or address No. 149 West 24th st., second floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A GERMAN DRESSmaker, a few more customers by the day or week. Inquire at No. 433 2d av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker; wishes a few more engagements by the day; first-class City references. Call at No. 437 West 36th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant young woman, not long in this country, who is willing and obliging, as housekeeper, companion, or nurse; rather have low wages and a good home than the contrary. Call at J. Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH Protestant woman, lately arrived in this country, as housekeeper, companion, or upper nurse. Call at J. Morison's reliable institute, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT SWEDE girl of twenty-three for general work; is a good cook and laundress; strong, obliging, and a good washer; for City or country; with reference; would prefer a steady place to high wages. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WELSH GIRL, with two years' experience, for general work; a good cook and laundress, and very obliging with children; wants a steady place; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., up stairs, over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK AND USEFUL GIRL.—BY An German girl as cook and to wash and iron and do general house-work; City or country; is a correct, pleasant girl to have about, and reliable; has good reference. Apply at the Protestant Bureau, 138 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT, INdustrious girl, with very good City reference; is a good plain cook and laundress; City or country. Call or address No 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant girl to do general house-work. Call at No. 428 West 27th st., between 9th and 10th avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German Protestant girl to do general house-work for moderate wages; is neat and tidy and very pleasant disposition. Call at J. Morison's reliable institute, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN HONEST, GOOD, AND industrious girl; willing and obliging; can do nice washing and ironing, and is a fair cook; can give City references. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant girl to do general house-work; good City references. Call at No. 282 West 27th st., between 9th and 10th avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN for general house-work; good references. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG GIRL as lady's maid; thoroughly understands hair-dressing; will make herself generally useful; excellent reference. Call at No. 650 5th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; has got best City references and can be well recommended. Call at No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SPLENDID YOUNG GIRL AS laundress and chamber-maid; is fully capable, obliging, and neat. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN English middle-aged Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; can also cut and fit children's clothes; best City reference; a family going to Europe preferred, as never sea-sick. Call on or address M. M., No. 314 East 84th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A COMPETENT GERMAN PERson, speaking French and English, to govern children; understands hair-dressing; is a good seamstress; good reference. Address D., Box No. 300 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress; is willing to assist with chamber-work; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City reference. Call at No. 915 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A CAPABLE person; is an excellent operator and kind to children; highly recommended. Call for two days at No. 2 West 50th st., press at employer's.

NURSE.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS NURSE FOR an infant or growing children; best City references; fond of children; a neat seamstress; willing and agreeable. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth, or would take children and plain sewing; best City references. Call at Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT FRENCH GIRL OF good, tidy appearance and kind disposition to children, as nurse in a private family; is a good handsewer, and will furnish good City references. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as an experienced infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and bringing up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 107 West 18th st., near 6th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG French girl to take care of children and make herself useful around the house; good reference. Call at No. 383 6th av., between 23d and 24th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children, sew, and would do light chamber-work; has the best of City reference. Call or address No. 29 West 13th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS NURSE; is thoroughly competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; eight years' reference from last place. Apply at No. 142 East 35th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as a Protestant private family; satisfactory reference. Address A. J. G., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; BEST Swedish waitress in the City; has the best verbal references for neatness, competency, and character. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COMpetent waitress in a private family; understands the care of silver and getting up of salads; will assist with chamber-work if required; good City reference. Apply at No. 314 East 31st st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young American girl as waitress and chamber-maid; good references; no objection to the country. Apply for two days at No. 335 East 31st st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, THE washing of one or two gentlemen, or would take families' washing; City reference. Call at No. 230 East 23d st.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-class coachman and gardener, and to make himself generally useful; a single man, (Protestant;) is a good groom and driver; can milk, tend furnaces, &c.; steady and willing. Address N. B., Box No. 227 Times Office.

COACHMAN, OR TO TAKE CARE OF A ROAD team.—By a young English coachman; thoroughly understands his business; can handle tandem or four; has good City reference. Address E. C., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FURNITURE.

AUCTION NOTICE.

H. B. HERTS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF CABINET FURNITURE ON MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6, 7, AND 8, AT 10:30 O'CLOCK

AT THE WAREROOMS OF IRVING & SON, Nos. 204, 206, and 208 E. 27th st., comprising their ENTIRE STOCK of rich and plain CABINET FURNITURE,

WHICH WILL BE CLOSED OUT, POSITIVELY WITHOUT ANY RESERVE, PRIOR TO CONTEMPLATED CHANGES IN THEIR BUSINESS THE 1ST OF JANUARY NEXT.

THE STOCK EMBRACES EVERY VARIETY OF PARLOR, CHAMBER, LIBRARY, AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, THE QUALITY OF WHICH IS TOO WELL KNOWN TO NEED ANY COMMENT, AFFORDING A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PARTIES IN NEED OF REALLY GOOD FURNITURE.

CATALOGUES WILL BE READY AND GOODS ON EXHIBITION ON SATURDAY AT THE WAREROOMS IN EAST 27TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable woman as first-class cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 555 2d av., near 31st st.

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LADY'S MAID.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG GIRL as lady's maid; thoroughly understands hair-dressing; will make herself generally useful; excellent reference. Call at No. 650 5th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; has got best City references and can be well recommended. Call at No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SPLENDID YOUNG GIRL AS laundress and chamber-maid; is fully capable, obliging, and neat. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN English middle-aged Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; can also cut and fit children's clothes; best City reference; a family going to Europe preferred, as never sea-sick. Call on or address M. M., No. 314 East 84th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A COMPETENT GERMAN PERson, speaking French and English, to govern children; understands hair-dressing; is a good seamstress; good reference. Address D., Box No. 300 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress; is willing to assist with chamber-work; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City reference. Call at No. 915 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A CAPABLE person; is an excellent operator and kind to children; highly recommended. Call for two days at No. 2 West 50th st., press at employer's.

NURSE.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS NURSE FOR an infant or growing children; best City references; fond of children; a neat seamstress; willing and agreeable. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth, or would take children and plain sewing; best City references. Call at Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT FRENCH GIRL OF good, tidy appearance and kind disposition to children, as nurse in a private family; is a good hand-sewer, and will furnish good City references. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as an experienced infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and bringing up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 107 West 18th st., near 6th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG French girl to take care of children and make herself useful around the house; good reference. Call at No. 383 6th av., between 23d and 24th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children, sew, and would do light chamber-work; has the best of City reference. Call or address No. 29 West 13th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS NURSE; is thoroughly competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; eight years' reference from last place. Apply at No. 142 East 35th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as a Protestant private family; satisfactory reference. Address A. J. G., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; BEST Swedish waitress in the City; has the best verbal references for neatness, competency, and character. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMA

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 4, at 9:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 11, at 2 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 9:30 A. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 1, at 8 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
B. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA.....WED., Dec. 8 | *RUSSIA.....WED., Dec. 22
JAVA.....WED., Dec. 15 | CHINA.....WED., Dec 29
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These first-class mid-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Dec. 2
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Dec. 16
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Dec. 30
And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $80, $70, and $60; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $40; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents.
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND.....Tuesday, Dec. 14 at 2:30 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Spain, Dec. 4, 9 A. M. | England, Dec. 18, 9 A. M.
The Queen, Dec. 11, 3 P. M. | Egypt, Dec. 25, 9 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 29 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Sunday, Dec. 5, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Dec. 11, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Dec. 18, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Dec. 25, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Jan. 1, 1876, at 8 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN.....$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE.....$28, Currency
Drafts issued at low rates.
For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
IDAHO.....Dec. 7, at 12, noon.
DAKOTA.....Dec. 14, at 6:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....Dec. 21, at 12, noon
WYOMING.....Dec. 28, at 6:30 A. M.
NEVADA.....Jan. 4, at 10 A. M.
MONTANA.....Jan. 11 at 3 P. M.
For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 27 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
CALLING AT PLYMOUTH, GREAT BRITAIN.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route (or the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
LABRADOR, Saturday, Dec. 11
*PEREIRE, Doric.....Saturday, Dec. 25
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
LOUIS DE BEPIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
ANCHORIA.....SATURDAY, Dec. 4, 11 A. M.
VICTORIA.....SATURDAY, Dec. 11, 3 P. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35; steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:
FOR HAYTI:
ANDES.....Nov. 4
FOR KINGSTON, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall):
ALPS.....Dec. 8
FOR KINGSTON, AUX CAYES, and JACMEL:
CLARIBEL.....Dec. 18.
Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Dec. 4, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent.
No. 5 Bowling green.
TYBEE, Capt. KENNE, SATURDAY, Dec. 4, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Dec. 9, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River,
For Asphalt.
ACAPULCO.....Dec. 15, noon
touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.
EXCURSION TICKETS
TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN,
Good till March, 1876, $351, gold.
Outward, only $221, gold.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.
GREAT REPUBLIC.....Jan. 1
FROM SAN FRANCISCO for AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU SANDWICH ISLANDS, CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.....Monday, Dec. 6
For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Fort Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail SATURDAY, Dec. 4, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.
First-class passage to Fernandina.....$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.....22 50
First-class passage to Augusta.....20 00
First-class to Albany.....22 50
Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.
For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, Dec. 7
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, Dec. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Dec. 16
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO
CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, Dec. 7
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Dec. 16 and Jan. 1 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:
OTHELLO.....Dec. 15 | HINDOO.....Jan. 12
COLOMBO.....Dec. 29 | NAVARINO.....Jan. 26
First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 Broad st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

FOR KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SAVANILLA, &c.
Steam-ship HENRY CHAUNCEY will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8, at 12 M., for the above-named ports.
For passage, freight, and all other information, apply at office on pier foot of Canal st., North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL,
Calling at QUEENSTOWN,
Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.
The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:
ILLINOIS.....Nov. 18 | *KENILWORTH.....Dec. 9
*LORD CLIVE.....Nov. 25 | INDIANA.....Dec. 16
OHIO.....Dec. 2 | PENNSYLVANIA.....Dec. 23
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin, $75 to $100, according to location.
Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediates.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
GEO. W. COLTON, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.
The following steamers are appointed to sail
FOR ANTWERP.
From Philadelphia. From New-York.
VADERLAND.....Nov. 20 | STATE OF NEVADA.Nov. 17
NEDERLAND.....Dec. 23 | SWITZERLAND.....Dec. 11
FROM ANTWERP.
For Philadelphia. For New-York.
NEDERLAND.....Nov. 29 | SWITZERLAND.....Nov. 17
VADERLAND.....Dec. 23 | STATE OF NEVADA.Dec. 11
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.
Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES,
AND NO DETENTIONS.
Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.
Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.
For rates of freight or passage apply to
J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
HERMANN.....Sat., Dec. 4 | ODER.....Sat., Dec. 18
AMERICA.....Sat., Dec. 11 | DEUTSCHLAND.....Dec. 25
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CITY OF ATLANTIC.....SATURDAY.....DEC. 4
GEORGIA.....WEDNESDAY.....DEC. 8
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green;
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, Gen. Agent, 317 B'way.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS.....TUESDAY, Dec. 14
CRESCENT CITY.....THURSDAY, Dec. 23
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
STONINGTON LINE,
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.
The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M. Through tickets to principal New-England points at railroad depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE LINE, (direct.)
Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M. Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. PILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE

Sound steamer leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON

Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6:20 P. M.
For New Brunswick, 7, 8, and 11 A. M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 11 A. M., 3 and 5:20 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.
For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.
For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3 and 4:10 P. M.
For Philadelphia and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.
For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.
For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 10:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5 and 7 P. M.
For Bristol, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 7:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:10, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON

RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 21, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 1:45 A. M.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Lachine Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Siccing coaches to Chicago.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sundays); Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW-

PORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 2:20 and 8:30 P. M.
THEODORE WEBER, Supt.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.
6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.
5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M., 12:40, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.
Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at 7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.
1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

Lectures at the Broadway Tabernacle, 6th av. and 34th st. Lectures profusely illustrated by photographic views.
First Lecture, Dec. 7—Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D.: "Southern Palestine: From Jaffa to Bethlehem, the Jordan, and Jerusalem."
Second Lecture, Dec. 9—Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D.: "Jerusalem: the Holy City and Environs, the Temple-site and Gathsemane."
Third Lecture, Dec. 14—Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D.: "Northern Palestine: From Shechem to the Sea of Galilee, Nazareth, Tyre, and Damascus."
Fourth Lecture, Dec. 16—Rev. William M. Taylor, D. D.: "Scotland: Edinburgh, Melrose, and the Trosachs; Ayrshire and Abbotsford."
Commencing at 7:45 P. M.
Single admission, 50 cents. Course tickets, $1 50. Children under fourteen, half price.
Reserved seats for each lecture, 25 cents extra, to be secured at the Reading-room, No. 804 4th av.
Tickets also for sale at Randolph's and Gurley's, (4th av. and 23d st.)

CITY MISSION CHAPELS.—PREACHING every Sabbath evening at 7:30 o'clock, as follows:
DE WITT CHAPEL, No. 135 Greenwich st.
Rev. George Hatt, Pastor.
CALVARY CHAPEL, No. 153 Worth st.,
Rev. John P. Ketker, Pastor.
LEBANON CHAPEL, No. 70 Columbia st.,
Rev. Joseph H. Bradley, Pastor.
CARMEL CHAPEL, No. 134 Bowery.
Rev. D. Stuart Dodge, Pastor.
OLIVET CHAPEL, No. 63 2d st.,
Rev. A. F. Schauffler, Pastor.
Seats free. Come and welcome.
New-York City Mission and Tract Society Office No. 50 Bible House.

CITY EVANGELIZATION.—Rev. Dr. Frederick C. Clark will preach on City Evangelization in the Murray Hill Presbyterian Church, 40th st., near Lexington av., to-morrow morning, at 10:30 o'clock.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Rev. Hervey D. Ganse will make a farewell address to young men Sunday evening, 5th inst., at 7:30 o'clock. The service of Song will be conducted by Mr. George C. Stebbins, using the Moody and Sankey hymn-book, Bible Class, conducted by Prof. Thomson, is held at 5 o'clock, in the Hall.
Meetings for young men are held Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, in Lecture-room, and Saturday evening, at 8:30 o'clock, in Parlors. Daily meeting for prayer at 3:30 o'clock, in the Lecture-room, except on Friday, at 4 o'clock, in the Hall.

AT SIXTY-FIRST STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. by the Pastor, Dr. Crook. Morning subject—"Paul Anticipating Death." Evening—"The Tenderness of Jesus." Anniversary exercises of the Sunday-school at 2 o'clock. Addresses by Rev. Dr. J. M. King, Rev. Mr. Corey, and others. Exercises by the school.

AT FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, West 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. J. Johns, Pastor, will preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M., subject—"The Highest Resolve;" and 7:30 P. M., subject—"Stand Fast." Young people's meeting 6 P. M. Seats all free. Come all.

AT WASHINGTON SQUARE METHODIST Episcopal Church.—Preaching by the Pastor Rev. William Lloyd. Morning, "The Central Question in Modern Religious Thought." Evening, "Immortality," by special request. Young people's meeting at 6:30 P. M. Strangers always welcome.

ALLEN STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Allen Grand st., Geo. O. Field, Pastor.—Preaching morning and evening. Seats free to all. Come and see us. Subject for Sunday evening, "The Thief Captured."

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, ROBINson Hall, 16th st., near Broadway.—Sunday, Dec. 5, 3 P. M., addresses by able speakers. Good music. All are welcome. W. H. BARNES, President.
L. C. COLE, Secretary.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Communion service on Sunday morning, commencing at 10:30 o'clock. Children's church at 3:30 P. M. The Rector will preach. No evening service.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER 20th st.—Sunday, Dec. 5, Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach; morning at 11, and in the evening, (seats free,) 7:45. Sunday-school, 9:45 A. M.

BEDFORD ST. M. E. CHURCH, CORNER Bedford and Morton sts.—Rev. G. H. Gregory, Pastor, will preach to-morrow (Sunday) morning, at 10:30 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Seats free. All are welcome.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,
CORNER OF MADISON AV. AND 35TH ST.
RIGHT REV. W. W. NILES, D. D.,
Bishop of New-Hampshire,
will preach on
SUNDAY EVENING, DEC. 5, AT 7:30 O'CLOCK.
All are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADISON av. and 42d st.—Hours of services 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., will preach in the morning and evening. Rev. J. W. Bonham, the Head of the House of the Evangelists, will preach in the afternoon.

C. B. LYNN, INSPIRATIONAL SPEAKER, Selectures at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. for Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at their hall, No. 55 West 33d st., near Broadway. Children's lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M. Christmas festival for children on Wednesday, Dec. 22.

CHURCH OF MESSIAH, 34TH ST. AND Park av.—Rev. William R. Alger will preach at 11 A. M. Subject—"The Counterfeit Keys of the Kingdom of Heaven and the True Ones." Evening at 7:30, lecture on "The Teachings of the Poets," with illustrations.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYterian,) corner Park av. and 35th st., Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Communion service at 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school, 9:30 A. M. Lecture, Wednesday, 7:45 P. M.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, IN 16TH St., between 6th and 7th avs.—Sermon Sunday, 7:30 P. M., by Rev. John S. Davenport. Subject—"The Revival which the Church Needs, and How it is to be Attained."

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH AV., NEAR 14th st.—Sermon at 10:30 A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. C. S. Harrower. The people's service at 7:30 P. M., at which Mr. Sankey's collection of hymns will be exclusively used. All are welcome.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON av. and 28th st., Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector.—Sunday-school 9:30 A. M. Divine services morning at 11. Evening, 7:30, sermon to the young, subject—"Abraham the Man of Faith." Cordial invitation.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 85TH st., between Lexington and 3d avs.—The Rector, Rev. John W. Trimble, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., sunday, Dec. 5. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION.—Right Rev. A. C. Garrett, D. D., Bishop of Northern Texas, will preach in this church on Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, with reference to the missionary work of the Church in that diocese.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 9TH av., corner of 28th st.—Rev. Dr. Haigh will preach in the morning. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. All cordially invited.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. E. S. MacArthur, Pastor, will preach Sunday morning and evening. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON av. and 35th st.—Rev. Arthur Brooks, R

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATIONS.

HOW OUR COURTS ARE CONDUCTED—THE AMOUNT AND NATURE OF THE BUSINESS TRANSACTED—OTHER MATTERS INQUIRED INTO.

The Senate Special Committee of Investigation continued its labors yesterday in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Present, the Chairman, Senator Booth, and Senator Bradley, and Commissioner Davenport, counsel to the committee.

E. D. Gale, Mr. John Kelly's appointee as Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, was the first witness examined. He testified that it was his duty to prosecute upon all warrants for arrears of personal taxes that had been returned as "unsatisfied" by the Marshal; there had been no business done in the office since Sept. 1, because of the lack of funds to pay messengers to serve the processes; the Marshal's fees amounted to $10,000 or $12,000 a year; his work probably covered from eighty to one hundred days in the year.

Thomas L. Boese, Clerk of the Superior Court, was next examined: He testified that there were in all fourteen clerks under him; there were twenty attendants employed in the court, one deputy clerk, and thirteen assistants; the pay-roll for October showed that for the month of October last the salaries of the clerks and stenographers amounted to $4,416 60; previous to 1872 the salaries of clerks and attendants amounted to about $90,000, in addition to which the Board of Supervisors were in the habit of allowing about $3,000 to $4,000 a year for the naturalization bureau, &c.; the printing of the calendars amounted to about $4,000 a year; he noticed, also, that the fees of the Clerk's Office amounted to about $24,000 or $25,000 a year; since that, the expense of the calendars had been reduced to $3,500; in 1872 the average number of cases on the calendar was about 700 monthly; for October, 1875, there were about 1,800 cases on the calendar; the Board of Judges last month took action by reducing the attendance and employed force which would reduce next year's payroll $17,000; the total expense would be reduced next year by $50,000, and the fees of the court would be increased nearly threefold over what they were in 1871; some of the clerks had been in the court over twenty years; the whole expense of the court after the 1st of March next year would be about sixty thousand dollars, not including the salaries of the Judges, which would be $90,000; the whole expense including every thing would probably be one hundred and fifty-eight thousand dollars; there were two Chief branches held each term; the clerical force was employed during the vacation in the Summer months, but they did not do much work then, neither did the attendants; since 1871 the naturalizations ranged from three thousand to four thousand; in the Presidential year, 1872, it was about seven thousand; since 1871 the court had not done so much naturalization as prior to that time.

Commissioner Davenport here read a statement, showing that in 1847, with three Judges in the court at $3 500 per year each, the total cost of maintaining the court was $15,000; in 1860, with five Judges, it was $40,000, and in 1875 it reached about $175,000.

The witness said that in 1860 the business of the court had at least quadrupled, in 1860 the Judges worked very slowly, and without stenographers and other assistance, which the greater business now required. The court turned over to the City about $7,000 or $8,000 a year; witness received no compensation except as clerk; he had emoluments derived from sitting as Referee, but they were generally cases of poor people who had no money to pay for expensive services.

William P. Prentice, attorney of the Board of Health since June, 1873, next testified: The board had brought about thirty-five hundred suits in the year; in 1874, 3,117; this year thus far about twenty-three hundred, besides the criminal suits in which the board had assisted. He then described in detail the mode of procedure in these suits. Of the suits about six hundred on an average are pressed to judgment; a large number are settled, and in some cases the court reopens the judgments; for the year ending April, 1874, the amount of judgments reopened was $9,852 52.

Samuel J. Jarvis, Jr., Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, was next examined. His salary was $6,000 a year, and that of his deputy $5,000 a year; there were sixteen clerks and three stenographers in the court, aggregating a total salary of $4,400 per month; there were twenty attendants appointed by the Judges at $100 per month each; six Judges at $15,000 each; the total estimate for 1876 was $171,200, but that had been reduced by the cost of five attendants and four clerks, the force having been curtailed; the court turned over $4,000 to $5,000 a year in fees to the City; the average number of cases on the calendar each month now was about nineteen hundred, or ten times what it was ten years ago; the last calendar at General Term included 500 cases on appeal from the Marine and Civil District Courts; the General Term heard these appeals, besides the appeals from its own trial term and Chambers; the reduction of the force of clerks and attendants was made at the suggestion of the Controller before the Board of Apportionment, and not from the solvency action of the Judges or witness.

At this point the committee adjourned.

MANAGEMENT OF THE CATHOLIC PROTECTORY.

The Assembly Committee on Crime yesterday visited the New-York Catholic Protectory for the purpose of investigating its general management. After visiting the different male and female industrial departments, and witnessing the boys and girls at their various occupations, the committee adjourned to dinner, immediately after which the investigation was begun.

Henry L. Hognet, President of the Protectory, the first witness, testified that the institution was founded in 1863; since that period he had received from voluntary contributions for its support not less than $100,000, $110,000 of which was the net receipts of a fair held in Union square; part of this amount was expended for the erection of necessary buildings; for the past year the voluntary contributions for the support of the institution were about twenty-two thousand dollars; the aggregate sum contributed by tax-payers for the erection of buildings amounted to $100,000 during twelve years of the society's existence; all the other State aid amounting to $65,502 28; in addition to the per capita allowance for the boarding of the inmates, a large amount of assistance was obtained from the proceeds of the industrial schools of the institution; the sum received from the labors of the industrial departments during 1873-4 amounted to $40,000; the receipts for the same year from the annual subscriptions, general donations, legacies, per capita allowance from the Controller, rents on real estate bequeathed to the institution, and proceeds from the industrial departments, amounted to $200 189 95; the expenditures for salaries, taxes, general expenses, &c., amounted to $200,189 95. The witness testified that not more than one-tenth of those inmates committed by Magistrates were criminals, destitute children being in the majority; per capita allowance was made by the Government for the support of all such inmates; the inmates averaged during 1874 2,000 boys and girls; the character of instruction, work, and employments of the children was determined by the Board of Managers, with the concurrence of the Brother Superior; upon the incorporation of the institution it was decided that the management of the inmates could best be intrusted to the Christian Brothers.

Brother Tobow testified that there were 1,355 male inmates in the institution at the present time, for which the City paid a per capita allowance of $100; the age of the eldest committed inmate was nineteen, that of the youngest being six and a half; about one-tenth of the total number of inmates were committed under a criminal warrant; the only religious service which all were compelled to attend was morning and evening prayers.

At this point the examination was adjourn ed until next Thursday morning.

AN ALLEGED THEFT BY A NOTE-BROKER.

Justice Flammer, at the Tombs Police Court, has for several days past presided over an examination into the case of the People against J. E. Brown, a note-broker, charged with stealing $1,800 in drafts from the firm of Wright, Gillies & Co., of this City. John McKeon appeared for the District Attorney and A. H. Purdy and George Starr represented the accused. It appeared that the complainants had been accustomed for years to intrust their drafts for collection to the accused. About the 1st of September last about five thousand dollars of drafts were given to Brown for the purpose. It was alleged that Brown collected them and appropriated a part of the proceeds to his own use. Mr. McKeon contended for the people that this was constructive larceny. Mr. Purdy maintained, however, that the drafts having been intrusted to Brown for collection, his failing to return them was a mere breach of trust, and not within the purview of the criminal statute. Justice Flammer concluded his examination yesterday and said that he would render his decision in the matter on Tuesday next.

THE BOARD OF POLICE.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, President Matsell in the chair, Commissioner Voorhis offered a resolution calling on Mr. McLean, the counsel to the board, to report at his earliest convenience what power the board had and what action could be taken by the Police for the purpose of preventing and suppressing the species of gambling known as "pool selling." The resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote. The action of the Commissioners is understood to be prompted by the presentment regarding the matter recently made by the Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions. A donation of $250 to the Police Life Insurance Fund was acknowledged with thanks by the Committee on Rules and Discipline. Patrolman Peter Quinn, of the Eighth Precinct, was dismissed the department for being drunk and playing cards in a liquor store. Roundsman John J. Fitzgerald, of the Twenty-first Precinct, was promoted to the rank of Acting Sergeant. Commissioner Smith offered a resolution making it a cause of complaint against any member of the force who may apply for promotion for such applicant to cause any person to approach and endeavor to influence any member of the board in his favor. The board then adjourned.

STREET OPENING REPORTS.

COMMUNICATION OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL TO THE COMMISSIONER OF STREET OPENINGS.

Mr. William C. Whitney, the Corporation Counsel, has sent a communication to each of the Commissioners for the opening of streets and avenues, stating that up to the present time the expenses of such improvements "have been out of all proportion to the requirements of the law, and are without any justification whatever." The Corporation Counsel says:

"As you [the Commissioners] are now conducting proceedings not yet perfected, I desire to call your attention to one erroneous practice in the...cases, in order that you may avoid an error into which...every commission appointed during the last thirteen years has fallen, and that is with reference to your report. The law of April 24, 1862, applicable in these cases, provides specifically what shall constitute your report. That there might be no misunderstanding of your duty, each step of your proceedings is clearly provided for by the law. The street or avenue for which you are to estimate and assess damages has, prior to your appointment, been laid out on the City map and surveyed and monumented by the public authorities. Before any awards or assessments can be made certain data must be obtained, and, therefore, the law provides for the preparation, under your direction, of diagrams showing 'the extent and boundaries of the respective parcels of land taken' by the opening, and also similar diagrams of the property benefited by the proceeding, upon which diagrams each parcel is to be indicated by 'a separate number,' and 'the dimensions, metes, and bounds of each' are to be laid down in figures. After you have ascertained the names of the owners of the various parcels as far as possible, and have determined the amounts of the awards for property taken and assessments for that benefited, the law provides for the preparation by you of a tabular abstract of your awards and assessments, in which each parcel shall be referred to by its number upon the diagrams, the names of the respective owners shall be given as far as known, otherwise the parcel shall be indicated as belonging to unknown owners, and the amounts of the awards and assessments for each piece shall be stated; upon pages properly headed each would occupy but one line. This abstract has always been properly prepared.

After all objections of property owners have been heard and passed upon, the law provides for the presentation of your report, and in terms specifies what shall constitute that report. 'The said report shall consist of said diagrams, only corrected when necessary, with a tabular abstract of said estimate and assessment, with any corrections or alterations thereof by said Commissioners, and shall refer to the numbers of the tracts and parcels indicated by said diagrams, and state the several sums respectively estimated for or assessed upon each of said tracts or parcels, with the name or names of the owners or claimants of each, if ascertained by said Commissioners. It shall not be necessary in said report to describe any of the said tracts or parcels by metes and bounds, but only by reference to the said diagrams.' It is entirely clear from this as to what shall constitute your report. You are required...the diagrams furnishing all the data, to tabulate the awards and assessments, as is now the custom, referring to affected parcels by the appropriate number in each case upon the diagrams, giving the names of the owners and the amounts assessed or awarded in figures. Then the diagrams and the tabulated abstract properly verified and certified by you constitute the report. They are made so by the law.

In addition to these things it has been the invariable custom for the clerk of the commission to prepare an elaborate so-called report, in which a leaf is given for each award and assessment, and in which an elaborate story is told of what the Commissioners have done in each case; and the full description of the affected property is given by metes and bounds.

This is exactly the thing which the law contemplates shall not be done. * * * These books, as might be supposed, generally become rubbish when made. They are very voluminous—so much so that these bulky volumes have been brought forth in numbers from a single opening. They are used for no legal purpose, because they are not known to the law."

CITY LABORERS' WAGES.

THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS DECLINES TO RESTORE THE OLD RATE OF $2 A DAY.

The following communication has been addressed to the Common Council by the Dock Department:

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS, Dec. 1, 1875.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the resolutions of your honorable body, the first adopted Nov. 8 ult., requesting the several departments to reconsider their action, and restore without delay the wages of the public laborers to their former standard. The second resolution, adopted Nov. 23, calls attention to the previous resolution, and requests "that the heads of the several departments of the City Government be and they are hereby required to report to this board, (Common Council,) at its next meeting, if they intend to obey the order of the Common Council." The matter referred to in the two resolutions has been under consideration by the board governing this department, and I am directed by it to reply as follows:

The Board governing the Department of Docks is advised and believes that the duty of fixing the compensation to all persons in its employ is devolved by law in itself, and that it cannot escape the responsibility which the law imposes in this regard. In fixing the compensation for services of every class of its employés this board has been governed solely by the market value of such services as nearly as it could be ascertained. This rule will continue to be applied. Whether the market value of such services as are referred to in your resolutions shall in the future in this board advance beyond the sum now paid by it, the rate to be paid for such services will be correspondingly increased, but until such time the price now paid will not be advanced.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

[Signed] EUGENE F. LYNCH, Secretary.

The communication will be read before the Board of Aldermen at its regular meeting on Thursday next.

BURNING OF THE D. B. MARTIN.

The investigation into the burning and loss of the steam ferry-boat D. B. Martin, running between this City and Staten Island, was begun yesterday at the office of the United States Local Board of Inspectors of Steam-vessels, before Inspectors J. Simonson and John K. Matthews. This vessel was burned on the afternoon of Nov. 18, while on her way from New-York to Castleton, Staten Island. John R. Bolknap, the engineer in charge of the steam-boat when the fire occurred, was the first witness examined. He said that the first he knew of the fire was that he saw smoke coming out of the cabin-door, abaft the engine; the kitchen of the boat was below; he thought the woodwork of the kitchen was protected from the galley stove; he had no knowledge of the origin of the fire. Rowland Sofield, master of the vessel, testified that he was in charge of the steamer when the fire broke out; he was in the wheel-house at the time, and remained there until driven away by the flames; the kitchen was below, and the woodwork was all protected by zinc sheets; the floor was also covered with zinc; the crew had dinner at 12 o'clock, and the fire caught at 3:15 P. M. There was no cooking going on at the time, and it was not likely that cooking should be going on at that time of day as the supper hour was 6 o'clock P. M. He did not know what kind of oil was used, and thought there was none in the kitchen as it was a light one and there was no necessity for lamps. He had no knowledge of how the fire originated. The investigation will be continued this morning.

GENERAL AND STATE LAWS.

The General Term of the Supreme Court has just rendered a decision in the case of Charles S. Kip against the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company. Kip applied for an injunction to restrain the railway company from further prosecuting proceedings to acquire title to certain lands under the provisions of the General Railroad act. The land in question was in the company's possession at the time under a lease, and the substantial ground on which the injunction was sought was that the statutes of this State authorizing proceedings to condemn lands for railroad purposes "have no applicability to property which at the time is in the actual use of occupation" of the company prosecuting the proceedings, and held by such company under an expired lease from the owners; because the acts which permit the same would, if applied to such a case, impair the obligations of the lease and of its covenants and agreements, and be a violation of the provision of the United States Constitution." In regard to this point Judge Davis, who writes the opinion of the court, says that this should be decided in the main suit. The Court of Appeals also has decided that the case was one in which the right of eminent domain could properly be exercised. The demurrer taken by the railroad company to the judgment of the court below is decided to be well founded.

A FARMER WHO PLAYED "ANTE UP."

Early on Thursday morning Michael Farrell, a farmer of Chatham Four Corners, Columbia County, came to this City with a load of potatoes, which he disposed of to Peter Comstock, a buyer of provisions for Charles P. Wood & Co., of Washington Market. In the evening he visited Donegan's saloon, at Thirty-fourth street and Eleventh avenue, where he played several rubbers of a game called "ante up," with Comstock and others, with indifferent luck. The gambling was resumed at another saloon later in the night, and continued until Farrell had lost the sum of $130, which he had received for his potatoes. Yesterday, at the Washington Place Police Court he charged Comstock and a man named Buck with cheating him out of his money. The evidence being insufficient to support the charge, it was dismissed, but the prisoners were held in default of bail for violation of the Gambling act. Farrell was committed to the House of Detention as a witness.

THE BROOKLYN CHARITY COMMISSIONERS

Mr. Stephen H. Powell, of Brooklyn, has brought suit against Dr. Thomas P. Norris, to oust him from the office of Charity Commissioner. Mr. Powell was convicted of malfeasance in office before Judge Daniels, but the General Term set aside the indictment, and the Court of Appeals confirmed this decision. When Mr. Powell was convicted Dr. Norris was elected to fill out the balance of his term, and now Mr. Powell brings this suit, claiming that he is entitled to serve out the term which ends on the 31st of the present month. The case will be argued on Monday. The courts have already ordered the return of the fine, $500 each, paid by Mr. Powell and the other Charity Commissioners convicted.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Hannah Cody, of No. 50 Ridge street, while intoxicated, last night, fell on the sidewalk and broke her leg.

Mary Dunn, aged forty-five, was found dead in bed at her residence, No. 406 East Eleventh street, yesterday morning.

Mr. Charles H. Bladen was yesterday elected to the Presidency of the New-York Press Club by a majority of forty votes.

Edward Morris was held for trial at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a horse and wagon from Frederick Backus.

It was announced in the Stock Exchange yesterday that Thomas P. Rigney and Louis W. Bell had been elected members of the board.

Chamberlain Tappan has collected the sum of $5,597 94, being the amount of interest on City deposits in various banks for the month of November.

Rev. Dr. Foss, President of Wesleyan University, will preach in St. James' Methodist Episcopal Church, at Harlem, to-morrow morning and evening.

Emma Overin, ten years, of No. 189 Greene street, was severely burned about the body and hands by her clothes taking fire from a stove, last night.

Ebenezer West, a builder of Flushing, while jumping on a James slip ferry-boat, yesterday evening, fell into the East River. He was rescued and sent home.

A communication from Mr. Charles Barrett, an accountant, in reference to the financial condition of the Michigan Central Railroad, will be found in our advertising columns.

At the regular meeting of the New-York Woman's Suffrage Society recently held, resolutions were adopted paying a tribute of respect to the memory of Vice President Wilson.

George P. Rowell & Co. report that in the week ending Dec. 4 sixteen new newspapers were started in the United States and Canada, fifteen were suspended, and three were consolidated.

Mr. William A. Boyd, the Corporation Attorney, has paid over to the Finance Department the sum of $1,519 38, being fines imposed for violations of municipal ordinances during the month of November.

Benjamin and Phineas Lawrence, composing the firm of B. & P. Lawrence, of this City, filed in the County Clerk's Office yesterday an assignment of their property for the benefit of creditors. Their assignee is Henry Stetson.

Adolphus G. Mandel, varnish, No. 257 Pearl street, suspended yesterday. Mr. Mandel cannot tell the amount of his liabilities and assets. He is now preparing a statement for his creditors, which will be completed some time time next week.

Mrs. Annie Septerwich, during a quarrel yesterday morning with her husband, at their residence, No. 178 Suffolk street, was so severely beaten that it was deemed necessary to remove her to Bellevue Hospital. Her husband made his escape.

Yesterday afternoon John W. Brown, aged forty-one, of No. 87 Murray street, had his skull fractured by being struck with a piece of wood thrown out of a window at No. 383 Washington street. He was taken to the Chambers Street Hospital.

It was announced yesterday that Melbourne Tompkins, printer, No. 16 Cedar street, had failed. Mr. Tompkins stated to a TIMES reporter who called at his place of business that he could not tell how he stood. He hoped in a few days to be able to make a statement of his liabilities and assets.

Rev. Hervey D. Ganse will deliver a farewell address to young men, on Sunday evening the 5th inst., at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Ganse leaves this City next week for St. Louis, the occasion will be interesting to all Mr. Ganse's friends, as well as to young men generally.

A hand-ball match for $500 and the championship of New-York, was arranged yesterday between Prof. James Mannix and Arthur McQuade. They are to play the best of nine games, twenty-one aces up, at McQuade's court, Madison street, on Dec. 7. They played on Thanksgiving Day, when McQuade was victorious.

A regular meeting of the New-York Neurological Society will be held at the New-York Academy of Medicine, No. 13 West Thirty-first street, on Monday evening, upon which occasion Dr. William A. Hammond will deliver an address on the subject: "The cause of Vice President Wilson's death."

On Wednesday evening Leonard Baden, aged sixty-one, residing in Bank street, near West, went out to look for a missing dog and failed to return to his home, and since that time none of his friends or relatives have seen him or heard from him. It is feared that he wandered down to the river, and falling in was drowned.

A pigeon match for $500 was arranged yesterday between Mr. Humphrey Hartshorn, the champion of Brooklyn, and Mr. W. Scott's Unknown. They are to shoot at twenty-one birds each, twenty-one yards rise, eighty yards boundary, one and a half ounces of shot, at Scott's Hotel, Fort Hamilton, on the 7th inst.

The bills of the proprietors of the Windsor Hotel for the entertainment of King Kalakaua—amounting to $6,958 90—have not yet been paid. They are still before the Board of Alderman. Some of the members object to the items for liquor, cigars, and the rent of reception parlors, but it is not denied that they were furnished.

Special Agent Russell, assisted by Inspectors Ribbens and Fidean, acting under instructions from Col. Frank E. Howe, Special Agent of the United States Treasury in this port, yesterday seized 2,000 cigars on board the steam-ship Hermann, from Bremen, now lying at Hoboken. The cigars were not on the manifest of the vessel.

Last evening an unknown man came into the saloon of William H. O'Connor, No. 437 Broome street, and had a drink. He then went into the basement and remained a few minutes. On going into the cellar some time after, Mr. O'Connor found that the man had carried off about eight hundred cigars, valued at $300. The police arrested Martin Ryan, of No. 144 Forsyth street on suspicion.

William Thompson, a convict, escaped from the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island yesterday afternoon. Thompson was convicted on March 6, 1873, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. He was employed in the kitchen in the dock way, and by the vigilance of the guards, sprang into a small boat moored near by, and made his way to the Long Island shore, where he landed in safety.

A large number of delegates representing the Allgemeine Sangerbund, an organization embracing nearly all the German singing societies of this City and vicinity, met at the Germania Assembly Rooms, No. 291 Bowery, last evening. The meeting was occupied with the making of preparations for a monster Centennial musical jubilee at Jones' Wood Colosseum on July 4 next, in which about 1,800 voices will take part.

At the annual meeting last night of the Veteran Corps of the Twenty-second Regiment, Lieut. Col. A. E. Colfax presiding, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Colonel, Joseph W. Congdon; Lieutenant Colonel, A. E. Colfax; Major, W. M. Stilwell; Adjutant, C. J. McCombie; Quartermaster, John Crawford; Paymaster, John H. Palmer; Chaplain, Joseph P. Jardine. The corps decided to have its annual dinner some time in February.

John Brady, the salesman of Messrs. Lent & Braman, importers of tailors' trimmings at No. 506 Broadway, who was charged with having taken from the firm's warehouse at various times quantities of goods in all amounting to $3,000, was arraigned at the Washington Place Police Court yesterday, before Justice Kilbreth. S. Driers, of No. 359 East Twenty-first street, appeared as a witness against the prisoner, and swore that he had purchased $600 worth of the goods from Brady. The prisoner was held in $2,000 bail to answer.

A collection of over two hundred oil and water-color paintings—not chromos, as has been stated—from the collection of Louis Prang, Esq., of Boston, are now on daily exhibition at Leavitt's Art Gallery, No. 817 Broadway. The collection, besides containing many of the paintings which have been chromo-lithographed by Mr. Prang, also includes works by Meyer Von Bremen, De Haas, Brevoort, Hans Gude, Gustav Ruh, Victor, Nehlig, B. F. Rhinehart, the Harts, A. B. Durand, Eastman Johnson, Joseph Oppmann, George Lambdin, W. Boehm, A. F. Tait, J. G. Brown, and many other prominent American and foreign artists.

Alexander Loftus, aged eighteen years, living at No. 49 Greenwich street, was charged at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, with picking the pocket of William Harrington, of No. 4 Greenwich street, and abstracting therefrom $450. It appeared that on Thursday night, about 9 o'clock, Mr. Harrington, while sitting in the office of the Washington Hotel, at the corner of Battery place and Broadway, discovered Loftus in the act of withdrawing his hand from his (Harrington's) pantaloons pocket, in which the bills were deposited. Finding himself detected, Loftus struck Mr. Harrington a violent blow in the face, and endeavored to escape through the doorway leading to the street, but was captured. The prisoner was held in bail to answer.

BROOKLYN.

Frederick P. Lindsay was arrested yesterday, charged with concealing three cases of small-pox in his house. Justice Walsh held him for examination.

Gen. Woodward, President of the Board of City Works, resigned his position yesterday, owing to business engagements. His successor will be named on Monday by Mayor Hunter.

As a result of an inquest held on the body of Mrs. Ellen Dirrigo yesterday, her husband, who has been in jail on suspicion of murdering her, was discharged from custody. She died from heart disease.

Charity Commissioner Norris has sent a reply to Alderman Ropes, contradicting the latter's statement regarding out-door relief, and claiming that it costs more to disburse charity in New-York than in Brooklyn.

Michael Kane, of Burlington, N. J., was behaving in a disorderly manner on the streets early yesterday morning, and was told to move on by Sergeant Gregory, of the Tenth Precinct. He disregarded the order, and drawing a revolver attempted to shoot the officer. Justice Moore yesterday held him for examination.

Yesterday a motion was made before Justice Pratt, in the Supreme Court, to vacate the orders of arrest obtained by William H. Pearsall against Samuel Soper. The defendant Soper is confined in the Ludlow Street Jail in default of $7,000 bail. He is accused of eloping with his niece, who is the wife of the plaintiff, and the latter brings an action against him for the recovery of $50,000 damages. Decision reserved.

August Wauke, a German, twenty-six years of age, was instantly killed yesterday morning by the explosion of a quantity of torpedoes at the pyrotechnical manufactory of Charles Nelson, corner of Eldert and Baltic avenues, East New-York. He was in the act of making torpedoes when the accident occurred, and was terribly mutilated. Coroner Simms was notified to hold an inquest, which he will do to-day.

LONG ISLAND.

A pottery manufactory which will employ from 300 to 400 hands is to be established at Sag Harbor.

Michael Delahanty, the rowdy who made himself so conspicuous in the attempt to browbeat the Flushing Excise Board at their meeting on the 23d ult., has been arrested on a warrant charging him with endeavoring to incite a riot. He was taken before Justice Lever, where he waived examination and was held in $500 bail to appear before the Grand Jury.

Delaney, the condemned murderer, now declines to see any spiritual adviser, has partly stripped off his clothing, wrapping a blanket about him, and expresses the desire to have the pantaloons he is to wear at his execution made with spring bottoms. It is understood that the Governor has declined to interfere in his behalf. The gallows on which he is to be hung on Friday is finished, and preparations are being made for the execution, which will be as private as possible.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Westchester County Poultry Association has decided to hold a grand poultry show at Mount Kisco the present Winter.

William Henry Holme, who left Yonkers about a month ago on horseback for Texas, was in Lexington, Ky., at last accounts. Mr. Holme undertook the long ride by the advice of his physician.

STATEN ISLAND.

Mr. John D. Hossack, of Clifton, has been appointed by the village authorities of Edgewater as an expert accountant to overhaul all the books and papers appertaining to the village from the time of its incorporation to the present time.

The people in the various towns of Richmond County are already discussing the question as to who will be put up for Supervisors by either party at the town elections in February. It is understood that there are a large number of candidates in the field, some of whom are as follows: In the town of Westfield, Henry H. Seguine and James Guyon, (present incumbent;) Southfield, Nathaniel Marsh and William Corry, (present incumbent;) Middletown, William H. Allen and Theodore Frean; Castleton, W. H. Moore and William Lockman; Northfield, Christopher Jones and Henry Miller, Sr.

NEW-JERSEY.

The ice-houses of the Essex County Ice Company, on Bloomfield avenue, Newark, were destroyed by fire about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, involving a loss of $6,000, on which there is $4,000 of insurance.

A barn belonging to the Van Riper Manufacturing Company on Van Houten street, Paterson, was destroyed by fire yesterday about noon. The loss is $300, and there was an insurance, but the policy expired at 12 o'clock, just as the fire was at its height.

Emily O'Connor, a young woman in the employ of Mrs. Shutzgeig, of Jersey City, as a nurse, was found dead in her room about 8 o'clock yesterday morning. She had only been there a week. County Physician Stout was notified and decided that death was the result of heart disease.

Julia Miller, twenty-eight years of age, was arrested in Newark, yesterday afternoon, for shoplifting, and locked up at the First Precint Stationhouse. At 7 o'clock she was found hanging by a handkerchief to the door of her cell. She was cut down and a doctor summoned, but life was extinct.

The Chief Justice, upon taking testimony before two leading physicians at Trenton, has made an order for transferring from the State Prison to the lunatic asylum Sylvester (Tom) Thompson, Thomas McGarty, John H. Hayer, and Patrick Quid, they having been pronounced by the physicians to be insane.

Alexander Toms and Henry Walker were arrested in Paterson yesterday on suspicion of being the parties who committed the burglary at Ridgewood Wednesday night. Some of the stolen property was found in their possession, and some more of it was found in places where they had concealed it. They were taken to Hackensack to await trial.

In the Hudson County Courts yesterday, sentence was suspended in the case of Gen. John Ramsey, who pleaded non vult to an indictment charging him with keeping a gambling-house. In the case of George F. Pillsbury, Thomas Gilligan, and James Browning, the judges of election who were convicted of malfeasance in office, sentence was postponed until next week.

Wallace Vail, who was the Republican candidate for Sheriff of Union County at the late election, has commenced a suit for slander against James Parker, laying his damages at $10,000. The complaint is that during the campaign Parker circulated slanderous stories about Vail's character, which prevented him from receiving a large number of votes and caused him to be defeated.

Kate Webber, residing at No. 982 Third street, Jersey City, brought suit against John Webber, her husband, for abandonment. The case was tried before Justice Banker, and it appeared from the evidence that Kate had left John ten years ago ostensibly to visit her parents for a week or two. She never came back until a few days ago, when her husband refused to receive her, and hence the suit. The jury was unable to agree upon a verdict.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Margaret Hawkes, a servant girl in the employ of Mr. Dudley, residing at Jersey City Heights, was engaged in ironing clothes, when her clothing caught fire from the stove and in a moment she was enveloped in flames. She ran out in the yard, thereby fanning the flames. A lady named Rigora caught the girl, and wrapping her in a blanket succeeded in putting the fire out, but not until she had been burned so severely that her injuries will probably prove fatal.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Mrs. Emma Waller, the actress, is at the Glenham Hotel.

Paymaster Arthur Burtis, United States Navy, is at the St. James Hotel.

Samuel Bowles, of Springfield, Mass., is at the Brevoort House.

Paymaster Richard Washington, United States Navy, is at the Everett House.

Prof. J. Marcou, of Cambridge, Mass., is at the Hoffman House.

Congressman H. H. Bathorn, of Saratoga, is at the Gilsey House.

Ex-Senator A. G. Cattell, of New-Jersey; Rev. Dr. W. C. Cattell, President of Lafayette College; J. Wiley Edmonds, of Boston, and R. R. Bridgers, of North Carolina, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Senator Henry B. Anthony, of Rhode Island; Congressman George F. Hoar, and Lieut. Gov. H. G. Knight, of Massachusetts; Congressman J. F. Burleigh, of Maine, and Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE ANTI-TAMMANY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee of the Anti-Tammany General Committee held a session at the Everett House last evening. Emanuel B. Hart presiding. The only business taken up by the meeting was the matter of the contests in the Eighth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Assembly Districts, having reference to the delegates to represent those districts in the Executive Committee. After a long discussion it was resolved to admit Walter J. Gibson as the representative from the Thirteenth District. A petition for the removal of E. J. Church and Walter Garrigan, the delegates from the Twelfth District, was laid on the table, though Mr. Church offered to withdraw in favor of William Hall, his contestant. It was reported that the organization in the Eighth District was so weak as to amount to no organization at all. The communication was ordered on file, as the matter is now in charge of the committee for the Sixth Senatorial District.

COUNTY TREASURER'S RIGHTS.

There is every probability of a serious quarrel breaking out among the officials of Queens County, some dispute having already arisen between the Queens County Board of Supervisors and the County Treasurer in relation to certain interest moneys on public funds. The Board of Supervisors made an investigation into the Treasurer's books and found them all correct until they examined the general fund account. When they asked Mr. Bergen, the Treasurer, how much interest he had received upon the public moneys, that gentleman promptly refused to answer. At a meeting of the board on Tuesday, a letter was received from Mr. Bergen stating that he had consulted with Judge Van Cott, whose opinion he would receive in a few days. The Chairman of the board says that it matters not what decision Judge Van Cott may render, that body will refuse to heed it, as they have been legally advised that the moneys, amounting to between eight thousand and nine thousand dollars, have been illegally appropriated by Mr. Bergen. Mr. Bergen claims that he has a right to them, and has only done what his predecessors did; but he will be governed in his action by the opinion of his legal adviser.

SHORT AND SWEET.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The New-York *Tribune* alludes to the *Globe-Democrat* as an indicted newspaper. How would the *Tribune* like to swap a few of its mortgages for a few of our indictments? We confess that we would not fancy the trade on our part.

TAXATION OF BANKS.

The Commissioners of Taxes desire to say, in reference to the criticism upon their course in the extract from the report of the Controller of the Currency, published this morning, to wit, that the Commissioners refuse to defer action to allow time for a decision by the State Court of last resort, or for appeal to the Legislature for redress: First, That no appeal can be made to a court until an assessment has been laid. When that has been done, the court will grant a stay of proceedings until a final decision can be obtained. Secondly, If the law requires the action of the Commissioners, it is their duty to act, and the Chairman of the Committee of Banks simply asks the board to violate the law by not doing anything under it until its provisions can be changed. If the law does not justify the action of the Commissioners, there is no need to change it, and no harm can be done to the shareholders of banks by the action of the board, which, if illegal, will be reversed by the courts. The action of the Commissioners is based upon the opinion of the General Term of the Supreme Court of the Third Department, and as long as that stands it must be obeyed. The Commissioners cannot notice the constitutionality or propriety of a State law. The constitutionality has been often affirmed, and the propriety is a matter for the consideration of the law-makers.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1875.

THE BROOKLYN RING.

Rumor has it that the Brooklyn Grand Jury had several prominent officials before them yesterday, who gave testimony affecting the financial status of certain officials of the alleged Brooklyn Ring. The indictments in the cases before that body will be presented in the Court of Sessions, before Judge Moore, to-day.

THE CAUSE OF PAIN IS INFLAMMATION. No cut, burn, or other wound can inflame, if DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR be used. It always heals without scar. 25 cents per box.—*Advertisement.*

Fine West India Rums.

The oldest and finest in the United States, (we challenge comparison,) Double Caned St. Croix, crop of 1852, 1858, 1862, imported by Ives, Bucher & Co., Jamaica, imported in London 1857; also, later importations very old Scotch and Irish Whiskies, imported in bottles. $1 25 to $1 75; also, fine lots by gallon. H. B. KIRK & Co., No. 69 Fulton st. and No. 709 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

"IT IS A nipping and an eager air," and KNOX'S fancy FURS for the ladies and COLLARS and CUFFS for the gentlemen are in lively demand. Make your purchases at the popular KNOX'S stores, No. 212 Broadway, No. 853 Broadway, or in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. FURS of the finest quality at reasonable prices.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Idaho, from Liverpool—Vincent U. Yore, John B. Firth, Jacques Lloens, C. Schultz, A. Stoybaugh, Abram Isaacs, Joseph Gardinelli, Miss Ada Sampson, Mrs. Bartlett, John Stuart, F. Buehfield, Thomas W. Morgan, L. H. Irving, John Noble, William L. Worcester, John Hague, Miss B. Shuar, Miss Mary J. Davies.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:08 | Sun sets.....4:33 | Moon sets.10:41
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.11:35 | Gov. Island.12:23 | Hell Gate...1:44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....FRIDAY, DEC. 3.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Celtic (Br.,) Jennings, Liverpool, Bag., B. J. Cortis; City of Montreal (Br.,) Mitchelsee, Liverpool, Bag., John G. Dale; George H. Stout, Ford, Philadelphia, Penn.; James Hasbrouck, Woodward, Boston, Baltimore, Md., Wm. Balach; Anchoria, Munroe, Glasgow, Scot., Henderson Bros.; Spain, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool, Bag., F. W. J. Hurst.

Ship Agenor, Gould, San Francisco, Cal., Simonson & Howes.

Barks Whitehall, (Br.,) Caldwell, Halifax, N. S., J. F. Wurtele & Co.; Magdalena, Griffin, C. Bolivar, S. A., De Lima & Co. (Ital.,) Schaffino, Cork for orders, J. C. Jaeger; Amor, (Aust.,) Primuda, Penarth Roads, J. C. Jaeger; Blue Bird, (Br.,) Michener, Morgan or Broad Pill, Eng., C. W. Bertram.

Barks Cienfuegos, Stanley, Manzanillo, Cuba, Marcus Hunter & Co.; Sagua, Mundary, Philadelphia, J. & W. Welsh; Cordelia, (Br.,) Stauff, Pernamb